

PEOPLE
o Stark Wins Suit
against British Workers
athleen (Koo) Stark, 37, who had a 10-year
relationship with Prince Charles,
awarded \$300,000 in damages following a libel
suit against The Sunday Express
magazine, owned by the British
fisher Robert Maxwell, who
said that she had an affair with
him after her marriage to
Jefferys.
to one has offered the
asking price for the
of the late Liberace's
sold Dec. 10 at an auction.
an anonymous buyer
\$1.05 million for
painting by Robert
"Une Nuit de
Nuit," done in
Paris in 1930.
struck record was
\$100,000.
sters Camp.
The Duchess of York
son with a 10-year
is Beatrice, who was
a nanny while the
Australia with her
show, for six weeks.
in mid-September
to help celebrate
centennial. When
to his Royal Navy
chess extended her
blended criticized her
much time away from
Katarina Witt, 22, East
Olympic gold medalist
skating, made her
in the U.S.-owned
ice show in Zurich.
ice show will also
Stockholm and two
Dortmund and
how officials confirmed
all get the highest
at said the 7 million
springs (\$3.8 million
cited by East German
exaggerated.
Smookey Robinson has
the American Society of
Authors and Publishers
Award for his
songwriting career.
Vass López-Cobos, 43,
passed, effective Jan. 31,
director of the Spanish
theatrical, citing
management.

The Global Newspaper
Edited and Published
in Paris
Printed simultaneously in Paris,
London, Zurich, Hong Kong,
Singapore, The Hague, Marseille,
New York, Rome, Tokyo.

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

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No. 32,876 44/88 PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5-6, 1988 ESTABLISHED 1887

Industrial World's Economic Pulse Beating More Strongly

OECD Forecasts Rosy Conditions for 2 More Years

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — A year that many economists had feared would be badly scarred by the October 1987 stock market collapse is ending with conditions "more buoyant than at any time since the early 1970s" and with rosy prospects through 1990, according to the OECD.
Each of the economic temperature readings taken this year — in April and September by the International Monetary Fund and in June by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — has been more upbeat than the previous readings.
The OECD analysis of its 24 member countries, prepared for the Nov. 14-15 meeting of its Economic Policy Committee, continues this trend. Its upward revision from the September IMF projection is rather modest compared with the substantial improvement from the spring forecasts.
The study also extends the forecast horizon to 1990 and sees a continuation of the longest post-war expansion. While ruling out an imminent recession, feared by some economists, the report

does forecast that the pace of growth will be slowing.
The main threat to this outlook is a resurgence of inflation or a sudden difficulty in financing persistent current account deficits, most notably that of the United States. To head off these potential problems, the OECD urges renewed fiscal restraint.
The report said that in countries where budget tightening is called for, the tightening should begin promptly.
The study attributes the improved outlook to the fall in oil prices, increased confidence that inflation will be contained and a restoration of profits and financial positions of many companies.
Private investment "seems likely to increase almost 11 percent this year," up from 8.5 percent last year, "an indication that 'animal spirits' have been raised in most OECD countries."
All countries, even those who are not members of the OECD, should share in this improved outlook since the organization sees world trade expansion.
See ECONOMY, Page 15

U.S. Employment Rise Is Called a Positive Indicator

By John M. Berry
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — More than 300,000 workers were added to business payrolls in October as the U.S. civilian unemployment rate slipped to 5.3 percent, the government said Friday, signaling that the economy was far more robust than recent data had indicated.
The unemployment rate reported by the Labor Department matched June's figure, which was the lowest in 14 years.
The last major economic report to be issued before next week's U.S. presidential election was hailed by Republicans. President Ronald Reagan, leaving the White House to campaign for Vice President George Bush, said the report was "very, very good news for all Americans."
"The future is bright and it's getting brighter," Mr. Reagan said. "Nothing's going to stop us now."
The dollar shot up on the report, in anticipation of an increase in interest rates by the

Reserve Board to cool off the economy and hold down inflation.
However, other financial markets initially reacted negatively on fears of an interest rate increase. Stock and bond prices fell. On the New York Stock Exchange, the Dow Jones industrial average fell nearly 15 points right after the report was released, and continued to drop throughout the session. The Dow finished the day at 2,145.80, off 24.54 points from Thursday's close. (Page 10)
"The jobs figures are an impressive sign of the underlying pace of momentum in the economy and cast doubt on the slower growth that was suggested by August and September data," Stephen Roach, an economist at Morgan Stanley & Co., told Reuters.
"So much for the slowdown," said Norman Robertson, chief economist for Mellon Bank in
See JOBS, Page 15

Soviets Suspend Afghan Pullout And Send Kabul New Weapons

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service
MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Friday that it was temporarily suspending the withdrawal of its troops from Afghanistan and was supplying the Afghan Army with more powerful weapons because of intensified military activity by rebel forces.
Moscow left open the option of extending the postponement beyond the Feb. 15 deadline for completing the removal of Russian troops.
The White House press secretary, Marlin Fitzwater, said the Soviet action could "only increase tensions in the region and raise speculation that they aren't going to live up to the Geneva accords." (The Associated Press reported.)
Alexander A. Bessmertnikh, a deputy Soviet foreign minister, said the withdrawal was being delayed because of the worsening military situation. The withdrawal began on May 15, paused on Aug. 15 and was expected to resume later this month.
He said at a news conference, "The Soviet Union intends to carry out its obligations under the Geneva accords." The accords call for completion of the withdrawal by Feb. 15.
But he added, "For the obligations under the Geneva accords to be carried out, the Geneva accords must be effective and be observed by all sides."
The remarks, which Mr. Bessmertnikh offered in response to questions and were not contained in a written statement he read first, suggested that Moscow might delay withdrawal beyond the Feb. 15 deadline.
President Ronald Reagan, asked about the Soviet statement, said, "We are all disappointed by that." The Associated Press reported. He added, "At the same time, I think we should recognize that it is something they have said is necessary and they have pledged to bring the troops out by Feb. 15."
[When asked if the United States planned to take any steps as a result of the Soviet announcement, Mr. Reagan said, "We haven't had a chance to sit down and talk it over."
Although Washington reserved the right under the Geneva accords to provide aid to the Afghan rebels commensurate with any Soviet aid to the Afghan military, Moscow has contended that continued Western assistance to the guerrillas violates the agreements.
Saying that Moscow has strictly observed the accords, Mr. Bessmertnikh said "glaring violations" were being committed by Pakistan, with American support.
The postponement, and a recent



Michael S. Dukakis greeting a supporter during a campaign stop in Waterbury, Connecticut, and George Bush pointing to a headline in a Boston newspaper detailing fiscal events in Massachusetts.

Kiosk

Beirut Group Faults the U.S.
BEIRUT (AP) — Pro-Iranian kidnappers accused the United States on Friday of reneging on its "pledges and promises," thus delaying the release of American hostages in Lebanon.
The assertion was made in a statement signed by Islamic Jihad that was delivered to a Western news agency. The typewritten statement in Arabic was accompanied by a photo of Terry A. Anderson, the longest-held among the 14 Western hostages in Lebanon, who was shown facing a birthday cake. Mr. Anderson marked his 41st birthday, his fourth in captivity, on Oct. 27.
"The only safe way to the freedom of the captives and their safety is the implementation of our just demands," the statement said. It did not spell out the demands.
General News
Ganssen fled Maldives after a failed coup attempt. Page 2.
The number of Americans without homes is the subject of contention. Page 3.
Business/Finance
Robert Maxwell will sell printing assets worth hundreds of millions of dollars to help pay for Macmillan Inc. Page 11.
Brazilian businessmen, government officials and union leaders agreed to limit wages and prices. Page 11.

In Ohio, Pushpins Outline a Strategy for Bush

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service
COLUMBUS, Ohio — Jim Nathanson is the pushpin king of the 1988 presidential campaign. That curious title speaks volumes about a plan that the Republican Party has carried out to turn Ohio into a moat around the Electoral College.
Mr. Nathanson manages the Republican presidential campaign in Ohio. His prized possession sits on the wall beside his desk: a map of Ohio, riddled with pushpins.
The 18 blue ones are for the visits that George Bush, the Republican nominee, has made in the state since the party's convention ended Aug. 20. The 23 red ones, mostly in smaller cities, are for visits made by Dan Quayle, the vice presidential nominee. There are 10 pink pins for visits

by Marilyn Quayle, the nominee's wife: 5 cloudy white ones for visits by Barbara Bush; 25 yellow ones for other members of the Bush family; 35 green ones for visits by cabinet-level officials and 4 white ones for President Ronald Reagan.
That adds up to 120 pushpins, and that is what Mr. Nathanson calls "carpet-bombing." No other state has gotten as much attention this fall.
Why has there been such a Republican fixation on Ohio? "We figured early on

that if we carried this state, there was no way on God's green earth that Michael Dukakis is president," Mr. Nathanson explained.
Since the early summer, Bush strategists at national headquarters have calculated that, with their base in Southern, Mountain and Western states, they needed to win only three of the "big eight" battleground states to secure the 270 Electoral College votes needed to elect a president.
The "big eight" states are California, New York, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and Texas. Voting history and political demographics indicated that the safest three for the Republicans were Ohio, Texas and New Jersey but that, of those three, Ohio had the most potential to go Democratic.
"It's like an assault, they just keep coming at you," said Paul Bograd, the Ohio coordinator for Michael S. Dukakis, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Bograd estimated that the number of pushpins on his map, if he kept one, would be 20.
"I must say I have nothing but admiration for what they have done here," added Ohio's Democratic Party chairman, James Ruvelo.
No resource has been spared. The state
See OHIO, Page 6

Spreading 'Virus' Paralyzes Computer Network Across U.S.

By John Markoff
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In an intrusion that raises new questions about the vulnerability of computers, a nationwide Department of Defense data network has been disrupted since Wednesday night by a rapidly spreading "virus" software program that was apparently introduced by a student's experiment.
The program reproduced itself through the computer network, making hundreds of copies in each machine it reached. This clogged

systems linking thousands of military, corporate and university computers around the country and prevented them from doing other work.
The virus is thought not to have destroyed any files.
Computer security experts called the virus the largest assault ever on U.S. computers.
The big issue is that a virtually benign software program can ritually bring our computing community to its knees and keep it there for some time," said Chuck Cole, deputy computer security manager at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in Livermore, California, one of the sites affected. "The cost is going to be staggering."
Clifford Stoll, a computer security expert at Harvard University, added: "There is not one system manager who is not tearing his hair out."
The affected computers carry routine communications among military officials, researchers and corporations.
Although some sensitive military

data are involved, the most sensitive U.S. secret information, such as that on the control of nuclear weapons, is thought not to have been touched by the virus.
A computer virus is a program, or a set of instructions to a computer, that is planted on a floppy disk to be used with the computer or introduced when the computer is communicating over telephone lines or data networks with other computers.
The programs can copy themselves into the computer's master software, or operating system, and can usually do this without calling attention to themselves. Afterward, the program can be passed to other computers.
Depending on the intent of the software's creator, the program might cause a provocative but otherwise harmless message to appear on the computer's screen. Or it could systematically destroy data in the computer's memory.
The virus program was apparently the result of an experiment by

escalation of Soviet military activity, seemed clearly intended to underscore Moscow's determination not to yield the battlefield or the Afghan government to guerrillas or their supporters in the next few months.
Mr. Bessmertnikh said Moscow was also replacing some Soviet units whose tour was expiring, and was providing the fresh troops with more advanced weapons.
In addition, he said, the Soviet union was supplying the Afghan military with more powerful weapons, including short-range missiles.
The United States in recent days reported, and protested, the deployment in Afghanistan of advanced MiG-27 jet fighters, air raids by Soviet Backfire bombers and the firing by the Afghan Army of short-range Soviet missiles.
Mr. Bessmertnikh said the steps announced were necessary, in part, because Pakistan, with American support, was continuing to aid the rebels. Guerrilla military activity, See AFGHAN, Page 2

Israel Braces For Divisive Political Era

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — In the unsettled aftermath of the parliamentary elections this week, many Israelis are bracing for a long struggle between two cultures here that share the same history but little else.
As the ultraright-wing religious parties strengthened by the vote mobilize behind their cause, many analysts expect secular Israelis to unite increasingly behind the one thing most of them can agree upon: hostility toward the ultraright.
But the secular-versus-religious division is only one of many that the election highlighted. Equally important to some analysts were

NEWS ANALYSIS
the persistent gaps between Israel's haves and have-nots, the rivalry between Western-style Ashkenazi Jews and their eastern Sephardic counterparts and the war between the political center and the extremes on both left and right.
The center, if not in collapse, is in retreat. Both the right-of-center Likud bloc and the Labor Party lost parliamentary seats to smaller parties that sought to build moderate constituencies, such as the new Meimad religious party, were virtually wiped out.
Others saw a different division. The real story of the election, they maintained, is the marriage between the ultraright and the ultranationalist, and the domination of these two radical forces over what was once Israel's political mainstream — the Western-oriented, humanistic Zionism of the country's founding fathers.
"This was a contest between those who see the realistic dimensions of Israel and those who believe in utopias," said a senior Labor Party aide. "Our side understands the limits of Israeli power and our dependence on the United States and on international cooperation. Their side believes ei-
See ISRAEL, Page 2

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Hero Unmasked as Fugitive

New Yorker Who Shot Muggers Fled Drug Sentencing

By James Barron
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — As Anthony Dixon, he was a hardworking cook, a churchgoing Christian and a concerned relative who sent money to his family in Jamaica.
As Clovis Fearon, he pleaded guilty to selling cocaine to undercover police officers and then spent 18 months on the run.
The two lives converged Thursday in a Brooklyn courtroom when the man, who fired his unlicensed .38-caliber revolver at two muggers, killing one, outside his apartment Tuesday night, was ordered to jail.
It was the latest twist in what the police had described as a good samaritan case. Now investigators are trying to untangle the mystery of the man who identified himself as Anthony Dixon after the shooting but whose fingerprints revealed him to be Clovis Fearon, a fugitive in a drug case.
The police say they know little about the 29-year-old Jamaican-born man. Even his real name is an open question. The Brooklyn District Attorney's office first said it was Fearon, then Fearon. His lawyer, Paul Ascher, said it was Fearon.
Mr. Ascher said he did not know why Clovis Fearon had abandoned his old neighborhood and his old identity and had become Anthony Dixon instead of going to court to be sentenced in the

crack-selling case. Mr. Fearon had been promised a one-day jail term and five years' probation.
His new Brooklyn neighborhood, East Flatbush, was less than two miles (3.2 kilometers) from his old home in Flatbush. It was in East Flatbush that he heard a mugging victim's screams on Tuesday night and raced out of his apartment, unlicensed revolver in hand.
He fired three times, hitting each assailant once. One, Raymond Flowden, 25, collapsed and died less than a block away. Police said he died clutching the mugging victim's watch and gold chain.
Timothy Lewis, 25, fled and was arrested a short time later when he hobbled into a nearby hospital, bleeding from a wound in the back.
The police said Mr. Fearon fired without questioning the two men as they were robbing Gertrude George, 43, who was returning home from work about 11 P.M.
On the streets of the neighborhood, where residents say assaults are increasingly common, Mr. Fearon, known as Anthony Dixon, was immediately hailed as a hero.
"It was the right thing to do," a man said as he stood on the corner where the mugging and shootings had taken place. "It was the only way to stop them. People who rob people should be shot." Like many others in the neighborhood, the man refused
See HERO, Page 2



SMILES; Margaret Thatcher with Lech Walesa in Gdansk, where she called Solidarity "a very great power." Page 2.

WORLD BRIEFS

Did Soviets Shift to Defensive Strategy? NATO Has Doubts

By Bernard E. Trainor

BERLIN — Despite recent Soviet assertions that the Warsaw Pact has adopted a purely defensive strategy and is cutting back its military forces, NATO observers say that the Warsaw Pact has not abandoned its offensive posture.

to permit Western observers and an American journalist at the maneuvers showed a new Soviet openness and willingness to improve relations with the West. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact have agreed to allow military observers to attend each other's maneuvers.

Discussions with Warsaw Pact officials in East Germany suggest that there may be more than the economic burden of military spending behind the new conciliatory Soviet military policy.

Huge artillery bombardments are designed to soften defenses so that waves of armored units can encircle and annihilate the enemy in a relentless series of decisive battles.

Thatcher Praises Role Of Solidarity

By Jackson Diehl

WARSAW — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain concluded a visit to Poland on Friday with a strong endorsement of the banned Solidarity trade union and a dry farewell to the Communist Party leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.



MITTERRAND AND KOHL DISCUSS EAST-BLOC TIES — President Francois Mitterrand of France, left, and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, at a news conference Friday after two days of talks in Bonn.

that "the right way to go is for the government, Solidarity and others to get together and talk about it."

But the British leader appeared to have irritated the Jaruzelski leadership with her embrace of the Solidarity movement and refusal to endorse the economic and political policies of the government.

Gunmen Flee Maldives With Cabinet Minister

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COLOMBO — Mercenaries took a cabinet minister and a member of the Maldivian parliament hostage when they fled the Indian Ocean island by boat Friday after failing to overthrow the government, officials said.

Maldivian police are combing the island for stragglers; some of the boats are also being searched.

CHURCH SERVICES

- CENTER OF COVENANTS: FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun, 9:00, 3000, 3000, 3000, 3000.

ISRAEL: After the Elections, Country Braces for a Divisive Political Era

(Continued from Page 1) that God will solve everything or that power will solve everything. And their side won.

Final election results issued Friday showed Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud with 40 parliamentary seats and its main rival, Shimon Peres's Labor Party, with 39.

Paris Mail Sorters Hinder Deliveries

PARIS — A strike by post office drivers continued to paralyze activity Friday and block mail at sorting centers in Paris.

Memorial Notice

A MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR Charles B. MOSES shall be held on November 8th at 6 p.m. in the church of San Lorenzo in Lucina - Rome.

VIRUS: Bug in Computers

(Continued from Page 1) work hundreds of times faster than planned.

A spokesman for the Defense Communications Agency in Washington acknowledged the attack, saying, "A virus has been identified in several host computers attached to the Arpanet and the unclassified portion of the defense data network known as the Milnet."

Cambodian Talks Are Delayed by Dispute Over Site

PARIS — The peace talks scheduled here for Saturday between Prime Minister Hun Sen of Cambodia and Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, have been postponed until Monday because of a disagreement over the site, French Foreign Ministry sources said.

Avalanche Kills 13 in Urals

MOSCOW — Thirteen persons were killed in the Ural Mountains when an avalanche hit their camp at the foot of Mount Medvezhya, the Soviet news agency Tass said.

Arab Newspaper in Israel Publishes Plan for an Independent Palestine

JERUSALEM (AP) — A daily newspaper that backs the Palestine Liberation Organization published on Friday a draft declaration of independence for a Palestinian state that it said would be submitted for approval to the Palestine National Council.

New Caledonia Vote Nears in France

PARIS (AP) — Voters in France are to vote Sunday on a referendum the government hopes will bring peace to the troubled Pacific territory of New Caledonia.

Japanese Scandal Claims First Victim

TOKYO (WP) — The widening insider-trading scandal in Japan, which has struck at the heart of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's government, claimed its first political casualty on Friday.

Test Flight Planned for Swedish Jet

STOCKHOLM (Reuters) — The Swedish aircraft and auto company Saab-Scania AB said Friday that it had overcome technical problems in the development of the new JAS-39 Gripen combat aircraft and that a prototype would fly before year-end.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Airlines Reported to Cut Delays

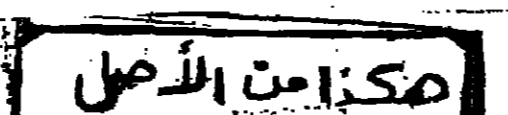
WASHINGTON (AP) — Despite a steady increase in air traffic, U.S. airlines are cutting delays and there are signs that safety is improving, according to the Transportation Department.

Algeria Asserts Voters Say 'Yes to Reform'

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service PARIS — The Algerian government said Friday that more than nine million Algerians voted in favor of constitutional amendments that may eventually loosen the hold of Algeria's single ruling party over the country.

AFGHAN: Pullout Is Suspended

(Continued from Page 1) he said, was threatening the civilian population of Afghanistan and inflicting unacceptable casualties among Soviet forces.



BRIEFS

Israel Publishes... Nears in France... did be divided into three...



On a U.S. TV Talk Show, Fighting Words on Race Lead to Violence... A scuffle broke out after Roy Innis, top right, chairman of the U.S. Congress of Racial Equality, began choking a young-white man who had just insulted him during the taping of a television show in New York City.

Pentagon Faults Billing by Consultants

By John H. Cushman Jr. The audit, conducted by the Defense Contract Audit Agency, examined 60 units. It did not specify which companies were involved in unjustified charges...

U.S. Assailed for Stand On Managua Storm Aid

By Don Oberdorfer WASHINGTON — Humanitarian groups have criticized the Reagan administration for withholding U.S. disaster relief from victims of the severe hurricane that struck Nicaragua in October.

Number of Homeless Is Contested

By Spencer Rich WASHINGTON — A new study by the Urban Institute concludes that the number of homeless people in the United States is 567,000 to 600,000. That is far lower than estimates by some advocacy groups but substantially higher than the 250,000 to 350,000 estimated in a 1984 report by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Flora Rheta Schreiber, Author, Dies

By Andrew L. Yarow NEW YORK — Flora Rheta Schreiber, 70, the author of "Sybil," a best-selling book about a woman with multiple personalities, died of a heart attack Thursday in New York.

Dining Out - A directory of restaurants in Paris, including GINZA, ASHANA, LA CHEVALERIE, JARRASSE, L'ALSACE AUX HALLES, KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB, JOHN JAMESON, INDIRA AND VISHNOU, DIAPASON, RAFFAÏN & HONORINE, and KERVANSARAY.

Liberal U.S. Church Group Retrenches

By Ari L. Goldman NEW YORK — The leadership of the National Council of Churches, long identified with such liberal issues as opposition to prayer in public schools, has voted to reorganize and retrench as it seeks to survive in times hostile to liberalism.

Marcos Says U.S. Betrayed Him By Filing Charges

HONOLULU — The former president of the Philippines, Ferdinand E. Marcos, says he feels "betrayed" by the American system but will comply with a judge's order in his federal racketeering case.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Mind vs. Merriment at Dartmouth... Brook Farm, where Emerson, Thoreau, Hawthorne and other writers and intellectuals set up an experiment in communal living in the mid-19th century, has been bought for \$2.4 million by the Boston Metropolitan District Commission from the Lutheran Service Association of New England.

aims First Vict

insider-trading scandal in... Minister Noboru Taka... resigned his Osaka...

for Swedish Jet

Swedish aircraft and auto... overcome technical problems... combat aircraft...

UPDATE

ed to Cut Delay... increase in air traffic... that safety is a...

ts Voters reform'

rian Army last month... fed hundreds of young... they demonstrated...

ut Is Suspended

drawal by Feb. 15... ful impact on Soviet... the new U.S. admini... takes office in January...

DIAMONDS YOUR BEST BUY... Single diamonds at wholesale prices by ordering direct from Antwerp, the world's most important cut-diamond market.

THE BELLE EPOQUE IN THE PARIS HERALD... Long-time Trib fashion editor, Hebe Dorsey went into the archives of the old Paris Herald (original name of today's Trib) and collected the great news stories of the turn of the century...

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune.**

U.S. Footprints in Africa

Far and away the most exciting thing going in American diplomacy as the Reagan administration winds down is in southern Africa, where the Angola-Namibia case centers on the brink of success. The diplomats did not meet the deadline they had set for themselves of Nov. 1, the 10th anniversary of the United Nations' call to South Africa to set Namibia free. For one reason, the Angolan government and Cuba, whose 50,000 troops defend it, evidently wanted to see if they could get the easy terms promised by Michael Dukakis — an American cutoff of the Angolan rebels and relief from direct pressure for Cuban withdrawal. With a win by George Bush, however, all parties would have to live with something in the neighborhood of the Reagan terms, as they appear prepared to do.

By the Soviet bloc, and Jonas Savimbi's UNITA, supported by South Africa and the United States. Then, South Africa and Angola are conducting their own talks: Angola expects South Africa to help deliver UNITA to an Angola settlement, and South Africa expects Angola to quietly move out the 5,000 African National Congress cadres training and residing on its soil. Throw in the gains already recorded between South Africa and Mozambique, and you are looking at a regional transformation that many observers, ourselves included, had thought beyond President Reagan's reach. A South Africa at active war with its black-ruled neighbors is becoming a South Africa in a tentative truce with them. The Soviet bloc's direct military role in the region is being applied not simply to suit violence but to advance accommodation. The United States, from being marginalized in southern Africa, is emerging as the essential outside designer and expeditor of change. This is the prospect unfolding from the concept — the battered but still relevant "constructive engagement" — and from the direction of the State Department's Chester Crocker. It leaves apartheid in power within South Africa, but if it comes off, it will be one of the stunning achievements of the Reagan years.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Israel: Yet a Harder Line

If Israel's election constituted a referendum on an international peace conference and how to manage the Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza, the decision tilts against compromise and for getting tougher. If Yasser Arafat's recent interview in Time magazine signals where the Palestine Liberation Organization is heading, the message is: no willingness to break ground for peace. If one also considers the recent Palestinian terrorist acts in Israel, the trend seems ominously obvious: more violence on both sides. Equally troubling are demands by pivotal religious parties to enforce Orthodox rules of who is a Jew and what can be done on the Sabbath. By agreeing to these in order to form a coalition government, Likud leaders would further undermine Israel's unity and ignite unease among Jews elsewhere. In any case, it will take days or weeks for Israel to form a new government. And it will take an additional six months or more for the next U.S. administration to develop a new strategy to refurbish hopes for a settlement and contain the looming explosions. But for the moment, the only course is restraint. Once again, it seems, the hard-liners and bitter-enders have triumphed in the Holy Land. The situation seems primed for a bloody and extended test of wills. The Israeli vote saw both the Labor alignment of Shimon Peres and the Likud

bloc of Yitzhak Shamir lose a few seats. The gainers in the 120-seat Knesset were the fringe religious parties. Most likely the Likud will establish a ruling majority flatly opposed to any negotiation over trading land for peace, and determined to crush the Palestinian resistance and increase Israeli settlement on the West Bank. While the evidence is mixed, political instinct suggests that recent lethal Palestinian attacks against Israelis affected the election results. The loss of lives must have tipped critical scales against making any compromises with the Palestinians. In any event, Mr. Arafat adopted a similarly destructive tone when he told Time that he would not rule out the use of terrorism in the occupied territories any more than did Europeans who "basted Nazi occupation." While professing his desire for peace, he still refused saying he would accept a Jewish state of Israel. He persisted in calling Israel a Zionist — and "racist" — state. Extremists flower in these circumstances. If Mr. Arafat does not restrain them, he will lose his last shreds of credibility. And if Mr. Shamir, who will most likely remain prime minister, responds to the continued uprising with full and vengeful force and no hope, he risks tearing his divided nation apart — Arab from Jew and Jew from Jew.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Court Worth Its Name

A welcome offshoot of Moscow's new thinking about the United Nations is the Soviet rediscovery of the World Court. Few global resources are as underused. Its 15 judges sitting in The Hague have been around for decades to resolve disputes, but jostling sovereign states have shied from submitting their legal differences to the court's binding arbitration. Now a Soviet official suggests that Moscow is ready to use the court to settle arguments arising from some of its treaties, and to arbitrate cases involving international finance, trade and terrorism. If Soviet hints are matched by deeds, there could yet be a World Court worthy of the name. The United States has long accepted the court's compulsory jurisdiction on treaty disputes, while reserving the right to reject its jurisdiction on contentious issues like the use of force. Thus the Reagan administration refused to appear in The Hague to answer Nicaragua's suit against the United States for aiding contra rebels. The court ruled in Nicaragua's favor. The State Department's legal adviser,

Abraham Sofaer, had one potent defense for the U.S. boycott: The court has no jurisdiction over any Soviet-bloc nation. Over the decades, Moscow has never agreed to appear at The Hague, though a learned Soviet jurist now serves on the court. Now Moscow for the first time is pondering a list of treaties and agreements on which it may accept the court's compulsory jurisdiction. And it is seeking agreement among members of the UN Security Council for submitting to the court's arbitration disputes in specified areas of international law, such as trade and terrorism. If Moscow follows through, it will have made the best possible response to Mr. Sofaer's valid challenge. Soviet and American lawyers can take the next step by finding a dispute to submit swiftly to the court for binding judgment. They might avail themselves of a new and simpler procedure providing for a five-judge panel. Once the litigant machinery becomes routinely used, part of the pious but forlorn vision of world law will become real.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

A Sad and Bad Campaign
George Bush would not be a terrible president. He is more intelligent and pragmatic than Ronald Reagan and, in any case, will have to work with Democratic majorities in both houses of Congress. His vice president will unnerve the world, but it won't be the first time (remember Spiro Agnew). The reality is that he will not be Mr. Bush's victory, if it comes, but the way he did it. Sad and bad for future political campaigns (in Canada too?) whose only test is victory in the end.

To encourage them, the Gorbachev leadership is continuing to offer initiatives on arms control and human rights. Understandings between Moscow and the West are desirable as long as they are based on cold, hard agreements in which the Soviet Union gives as much as it receives. Anything else is unacceptable.

Must the American empire, already written off by many, now be run by men who no longer fire their people with visions of greatness? How, we wonder, will the next presidential fare against Mikhail Gorbachev?

Israelis Have to Live With It
Israelis who believe that their government should be secular and tolerant in domestic affairs and moderate and pragmatic in trying to find an accommodation with the Palestinians are in for some rough times ahead. This week's election seems likely to produce a new governing coalition that is determined to follow a hard line on the occupied territories and to give the religiously orthodox even greater authority over domestic life. Is this what Israel really wants? Probably not, but it's what they have given themselves, thanks to a peculiar electoral system that seems almost to have been designed to award disproportionate influence to minority parties and narrow interests.

Perestroika, or the restructuring of a dying economy, is doomed without foreign investment. The Americans are wary, but the West Europeans, with exceptions, seem delighted to help. They are preparing to advance some \$12 billion in bank credits.

— The Los Angeles Times.

OPINION
Don't Read Too Much Into the Vote in Israel

WASHINGTON — Everyone from Ronald Reagan to Yasser Arafat wanted the Labor Party to win this week's Israeli election. Everyone, that is, except a majority of Israelis. Inconveniently, they split their vote right down the middle.

By Charles Kranthammer
are willing to settle for less than everything, and that when they settle, the war is over. A settlement cannot just be stage one, Munich-style, on the road to Israel's abolition. And the message has to be delivered unequivocally, not floated in position papers later denied, or whispered to Western journalists in the men's room of the Dubai Hilton.

Well, not quite. They gave enough new support to nationalist and religious parties to give Labor's archrival, the conservative Likud bloc, a good shot at forming the next coalition government. Israel's slight tilt to the nationalist and religious right will cause many hands to be wrung in the West. Commentators will note, and self-declared "friends of Israel" will lament, that the Jewish state, founded on enlightened secular socialist ideals, is now displaying a nationalist, religious activism.

Until the Israelis are challenged by a serious peace offer from the Arab side, there will never be a majority, let alone a consensus, in Israel for taking risks for peace. Israel will continue in a political holding pattern. And Likud, best equipped for that job, will keep on winning.

Even if this is true, even if a shift of one or two percent in the electorate really does signify a redirection of Israel's destiny, it should come as no surprise: Arabs have long complained that Israel was a foreign body implanted in the heart of their world. Well, after 40 years in the neighborhood, Israel is becoming more and more like its neighbors.

Winning elections, that is, but no mandate. The meaning of this election is that Israel wants Likud to run a caretaker government charged with holding the fort. When the Palestinians get their act together and make proposals that challenge Israel with a real peace option, Israel will think again.

Fanatical Iran, praetorian Iraq, sectarian Lebanon, even the Palestinians in Israeli-held territories are being swept by powerful nationalist and fundamentalist currents. Jews are not immune. In this regional climate, it is hard to expect Israel to turn the other cheek and embrace a more enlightened Zionism, in which the bloody conflict is to be settled among reasonable men at a clean table in Geneva. Israelis are skeptical of this Labor Party vision, and showed it at the polls Tuesday.

That means that mandate-less Shamir had better tread carefully. The Reagan honeymoon is over. Israel will not see the likes of Ronald Reagan and George Shultz again. Under a Bush administration and under the cloud of a continuing Palestinian uprising, there will be from the beginning American pressure on the new Israeli government. The major task of that government will be to retain good relations with the new U.S. administration.

The big popular-vote winner, however, was not the nationalist right. The real gainers were the far left, mostly Arab and Communist parties (they gained two seats) and the religious parties (they gained five seats) at all. The religious parties captured about a sixth of the electorate. Likud will try to get them to join in a coalition. But there is already speculation that once having such a coalition agreement in his pocket, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir will turn and invite Labor to join Likud as junior partner in a grand coalition (in which the prime ministerial post remains Likud's). For this to work, the Labor leader, Shimon Peres,

Mr. Shamir can start with three steps: show extreme restraint in any West Bank settlement policy; find prominent foreign policy and/or defense positions for Israel's two best diplomats, Moshe Arens and Benjamin Netanyahu; and find as small an international role as possible for Ariel Sharon. How well Mr. Shamir navigates these tasks will give the first sign of how good a caretaker he will be.

The Least Of These Elections

By William Pfaff
PARIS — Of the four important votes just cast or about to be cast, the American election is the least interesting and probably the least important. The others, in Israel, Algeria and France, have been about serious things.

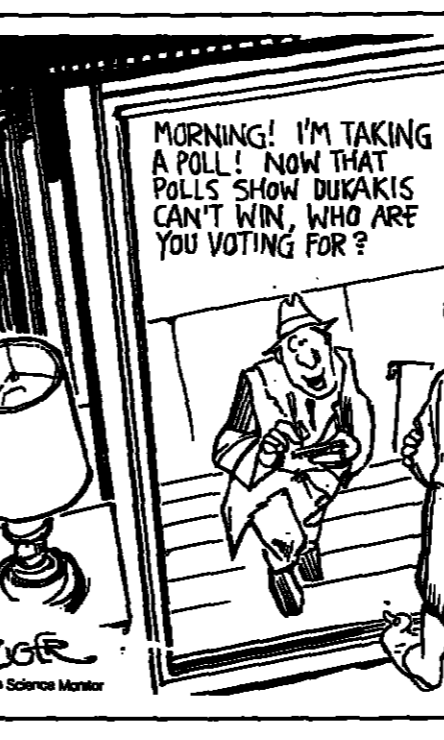
The American vote is not about much of anything except two men's ambitions, though there is much that it might have been about. An American political scholar spending the year studying in the Netherlands while also lecturing in West Germany remarked to me recently that he had realized with bemusement that "there really are no serious problems over here."

It is an arresting observation, bluntly true one. The problems that do exist in the Netherlands, West Germany and France are nearly all good problems — constructive challenges with solutions, if hard solutions, from which one reasonably expects better things. The fundamentals in these countries are sound. Their economies, finances, industrial infrastructures, educational systems, work force, their human relations — all are in essentially healthy shape. None of this is true of the United States, which is why the presidential campaign has proved so deeply disappointing. Yet the voters themselves diminished the candidates who tried to offer something better. The public made it clear that real issues could not be raised by any candidate wanting to win. Americans seem determined to ignore the country's problems.

5,003 Reasons (Give or Take) To Vote Bush

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The presidential campaign, having promised instruction and barely delivered diversion, now says to a stop and I herewith complete the task begun in my last column (11/7, Nov. 3). Then I made the case for electing Michael Dukakis. Today I undertake the comparably Herculean task of arguing George Bush's case. Is Mr. Bush better than he seems? No. This low, dishonest campaign, which has degraded the precious commodity of the nation's attention, was the carefully prepared and freely chosen culmination of his public life to date. He seems to have passed through the tumults of the 20th century unmarked by any of its great passions or arguments or aspirations. Paradoxically, that may be the key to putting the best face on his performance.



Perhaps he has campaigned basely because he has, in place of substantive political motives, a single ideal. He is moved entirely by an abstract duty to "serve," not by any idea he wants to be in the service of. In the absence of ideas, mere tactics are everything. He is at once vaguely admirable and ominously evil. What matters is who will fill him up. That brings us to 5,000 reasons for electing Mr. Bush. They are the appointments, from cabinet officers on down, that a president makes or are made in his name. An important question, the crucial question when both candidates are so inadequate, is: Which party will be the best pool of talent from which to choose? The Republican Party is to be preferred until the Democratic Party regains its political acumen and intellectual vigor.

Israel has worse problems than the United States, but has carried out a hammering debate on every one of them. It seems now that a government led by the conservative Likud bloc will emerge from Tuesday's vote, and Likud does have a policy — even if it is not the international community, or Washington, much likes. The Israeli election probably will accelerate emigration and Israel's slow drift away from its secular Zionist and European origins, toward becoming a predominantly oriental society. Peace by in the long term — the way long term — the solution in that to the nation's essential problem of coexistence with the Palestinians. It is hard to see a short-term solution; but at least Israel now will have a government rather than a stalemate.

Three other reasons for preferring Mr. Bush also pertain to the presidential power to shape the composition of government. Four days after the election, Harry Blackmun will be come the third Supreme Court justice over 80. The others are William Brennan and Thurgood Marshall. All three are liberals. The next president probably will have at least three nominations to make in public agendas seems to pass through courts. It is urgent that new justices reverse the tendency to turn what should be legislative decisions into litigation. This is important to the rejuvenation of the Democratic Party. The liberal party's powers of persuasion have atrophied as liberals have increasingly relied on judicial fiat rather than mass persuasion to achieve their aims.

A Bush-directed change in the court's composition might result in reversal of the 1973 abortion ruling, but that might not result in much change in abortion policy. It would ignite 50 arguments by restoring to states the right to regulate abortion. The arguments are needed, given such biomedical developments as in-traiter medicine. But abortion is, after circumcision, the nation's most common surgical procedure. The culture has moved far in 15 years and there now is a majority in favor of liberal abortion laws.

The careful selection of justices requires an interest in constitutional theories that is as foreign to Mr. Bush as Mongolia. Liberals should take comfort from the possibility that he may squander his opportunities. There is precedent. Two of the three liberal octogenarians were appointed by Republican presidents — Justice Brennan by Dwight Eisenhower (who also nominated Earl Warren) and Justice Blackmun by Richard Nixon. The fourth liberal, John Paul Stevens, was Gerald Ford's choice.

France is holding Sunday on the government's new plan for resolving the question of New Caledonia's future. Prime Minister Michel Rocard painstakingly negotiated this agreement with the principal Melanesian independence group and the main party representing the white community in that Pacific territory. The plan effectively partitions New Caledonia between the communities and postpones the issue of actual independence for 10 years. The referendum in France was called to reassure the Melanesians that the French public backs the plan. There has never been much doubt that it would be approved, but a low turnout was feared. The ex-Gaullist party of former Prime Minister Jacques Chirac disgraced itself by calling for abstention, a mean-spirited act that would have evoked the contempt of General de Gaulle himself. (It is no longer accurate, I think, to use the term "Gaullist" in connection with Mr. Chirac's movement.)

14 Elections Later, One Liberal's Dream Still Lives

By John G. Morris

PARIS — I have long had a dream... For 56 years I have participated in American presidential elections, and for all these years I have sought a candidate who embodied the ideals of the American Revolution. I dreamed of a just society, with opportunity regardless of race, creed or class; I dreamed of a nation that would lead the world to peace... I first went to the polls in 1932, not old enough to vote. My freshman year in college I read works by Herbert Hoover, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Norman Thomas, all of whom were running for president, and to enroll as poll watchers for the candidate of our choice. Much to my family's consternation I chose Norman Thomas, and I shall never forget the surprised look of the precinct officials when a 15-year-old showed up with official Socialist Party credentials early on that November morning. Of course, my candidate did not win. It was Roosevelt whom the nation chose, and he led us out of Depression and through the worst war in the history of man. He was an inspiring leader.

In 1968, I looked to Robert F. Kennedy. I stood in that Los Angeles hotel ballroom when Jesse Unruh, hearing the early returns in the California primary, introduced him as "the next president of the United States." For that moment we all believed him, but the next thing we heard was the sound of an assassin's gun. I am not overly fond of Richard Nixon. But I do thank him for opening the door to China and concluding an arms reduction agreement with the Soviet Union. Still, I was glad to see him go, and I thought of the Ford's as very nice people. I got off to a great start with Jimmy Carter, though he doesn't know it. By accident, the press limousine I was in led his inaugural parade. But the Carter's suddenly decided to proceed on foot up Pennsylvania Avenue. It was a touch greatly appreciated at the time, but it pointed to a principal Carter failing: His very humility helped persuade the country that he was not a great president. To me, Camp David and the Panama Canal Treaty proved him to be a rather special one.

I would have advised him to demand that real attention be paid to the environment by spending real money on vital public needs — the protection of public lands, but also the repair of roads, bridges and sewers. I would have advised him to address the appalling state of the public schools, and the resulting epidemic of ignorance and illiteracy that is creating a permanent underclass. I would have advised him to spend public resources to house the homeless. In short I would have advised him to seek the common good, not as charity but as obligation. We have had enough of greed. I suspect my dream is about to go down the drain. But it matters which people turn out to vote Tuesday. I think it matters very much. Let us not abandon hope. Abandon not the American dream.

The writer, a former picture editor for The New York Times, is Paris correspondent of National Geographic magazine. He contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.

You Thought '88 Was Bad?

YOU think the presidential campaign's been nasty so far? Well, wait 'til you hear this: One of the guys in the '88 presidential race used to beat his wife. But what can you expect from a man who had an illegitimate son, and who sat out his generation's war because he had money? Slaving to know who it is? Well, it's Grover Cleveland (sorry), who, according to one account, lost the presidency in 1888 partly because he could not squelch the rumor that he spent his evenings abusing Mrs. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland did have an illegitimate son, and he paid someone to take his place in the Civil War. The wife-beating was a baseless rumor. American elections have often been exercises in slander, and the great issues of the day have often been beside the point. Andrew Jackson's mother was called a prostitute and his wife "a profligate woman." Abraham Lincoln was illegitimate, said the rumors. He was part black and his wife was a traitor. All this was in the press. Lincoln's famous opponent, Stephen Douglas, was harmed by a report that he had once kissed the pope's foot. What more? Theodore Roosevelt was called a drug fiend. Franklin Roosevelt was a secret Jew whose real name was Rosenfeld. Herbert Hoover was a German sympathizer in World War I. The crack in James Buchanan's neck was caused by a wonderful surgical attempt. Martin Van Buren dressed in women's clothes. And Barry Goldwater was allied with Bavarian fascists. Where was the press in all this? Discreetly avoiding the mud until it had proved? That's a good one. The press used to make up many of these lies.

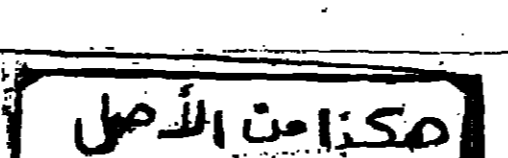
100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Papacy Assailed
ROME — A number of representatives of the various military societies, of which Signor Menotti Garibaldi is the head, went to-day [Nov. 4] to Mentana to place wreaths on the monument erected to the Garibaldians who fell in the engagement with the Papal and French troops at that place in 1867. Speeches were delivered by the representatives of the Radical societies vehemently attacking the Papacy. The demonstration was of a most pronounced anti-clerical character.

1913: Railway Disaster
PARIS — Details of the terrible railway collision at Melun on Tuesday [Nov. 4], between the Marseilles-Paris express and a mail train from Paris show it to be one of the most appalling disasters in the history of railroads. Flow many people perished is still not definitely known as several bodies have been torn and mutilated. It is certain that at least forty were killed.

1938: Ward-Robe!!!
PARIS — In the conception of men who make America's movies, the city of Paris is a place where traffic policemen wear ankle-length sabers, taxi-drivers wear gray top hats and drive with one arm around a wine bottle, and every man wears a baret and a litting mustache. Hollywood's quaint conception of La Ville Lumiere is the subject of a series of photographs in the weekly magazine, "Match" exposing the errors of the movie capital. One of an "open letter" to M. William Henry, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, published in Paris-Soir. One of the choicest bits reproduced in "Match" is a picture of a Paris policeman as he was portrayed in "Seventh Heaven." The caption points out that he is wearing the boots of a Hussar, the sword of a dragon, the tunic of an infantryman, the insignia of a general staff officer, the whistle of a chef de gare and the decoration of an officer of Public Instruction.

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The Least Of These Elections

By William Pfaff

PARIS — Of the four major elections just cast or about to be cast, the American election is the most interesting and probably the most important. The others, in Israel, France, the Netherlands and West Germany, have been about as routine as anything could be. The American election is the only one that might have been interesting. The American political system is the only one that is still a year away from the next election while also being a year away from the next election. West Germany remains a democracy that he had no real problems over here. It is an interesting observation that the Netherlands, West Germany and France are nearly all democracies, if hard solutions are not found. Their economies, educational systems, and human relations are essentially healthy. None of this is true of the United States, which is why the presidential campaign has proved so disappointing. Yet the voters have nominated the candidates who are something better. There is no clear real issue raised by any candidate. Americans seem determined to solve the country's problems. Israel has worse problems than the United States, but has carried on a debate over a peace treaty. It seems now that a peace treaty will emerge from Tuesday's election. Likud does have a policy, but it is not one the international community or Washington, much less the Israeli election, probably will support. Israel's secular Zionism, its origins, toward becoming a predominantly oriental society in the long term — the vision — there is a solution in the nation's essential problems. The solution with the Palestinians is a short-term solution. Israel now will have a government rather than a stalemate. The Algerian referendum was in the political system. The referendum was a significant step toward liberalization of a party state where the military conducted the struggle against the army. The Algerian referendum was a significant step toward liberalization of a party state where the military conducted the struggle against the army. The Algerian referendum was a significant step toward liberalization of a party state where the military conducted the struggle against the army.

EARS AGO

18: Ward-Robertson — In the conception of America's moves, the world is a place where men wear ankle-length trousers, drivers wear gray top hats, and every man wears a fitting mustache. He is the subject of a series of photographs in the weekly magazine, exposing the error of capital, and of an "opinion" by William Hays, president of Picture Producers and Distributors of America, published in "Match" magazine. The policeman as he was portrayed in "Heaven" — the seventh Heaven — the man out that he is wearing a banner, the sword of a general of an infantryman, a general staff officer, a chief of police and the director of Public Income

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THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS: Comparing the presidential candidates, and how to find out the winner

The Race to Pick the Winner

International Herald Tribune
Polls will close first in parts of Kentucky and Indiana, at 2300 GMT (6 P.M. Eastern Standard Time) Tuesday, and a presidential winner could theoretically emerge within a couple of hours while polling is still taking place in the West.

By 0100 GMT Wednesday, polls in 26 states with 340 electoral college seats will be closed, 70 more than the 270 seats than needed for election.

All four major broadcasting networks, ABC, CBS, NBC and CNN, say they will tell viewers as soon as the 270 figure is reached, even if voting is still going on in the West.

But the networks said they would not project election results in any individual state until the polls had closed in that state.

By questioning people coming out of voting centers, the networks are usually in a position to make a reliable state forecast even before the polls close.

Jimmy Carter conceded the race in 1980 while voting was still taking place in western states, which are three hours behind the East Coast.

In 1984, CBS declared President Ronald Reagan the winner at 0101 GMT, while there were still another four hours to vote on the West Coast; ABC followed 12 minutes later and NBC announced the result at 0131. Democrats said this discouraged voters and cost them congressional seats.

After the 1980 election, Congress discussed and then dropped a proposal for a uniform closing time. The networks said they would welcome such a move.

Dukakis Gains in 2 States

United Press International
WASHINGTON—Governor Michael S. Dukakis gained slightly on Vice President George Bush in California, surged ahead in Washington state and maintained his advantage in West Virginia, while the Republican presidential nominee held slim leads in Michigan and Pennsylvania, according to polls released Friday.

In the last California Poll before the presidential election, Mr. Bush held a 6-point lead among the state's voters. The survey, conducted Monday through Wednesday, showed Mr. Bush leading Mr. Dukakis, 49 percent to 43 percent, with 8 percent undecided.

An ABC-TV poll conducted in Pennsylvania on Wednesday and Thursday showed Mr. Bush leading 49 percent to 46 percent.

In a poll of 400 Washington voters taken last weekend by KING-TV, Mr. Dukakis surged into the lead, 51 percent to 41 percent.

Mr. Bush led Mr. Dukakis in Michigan, 48 percent to 44 percent, a poll published in The Detroit News said Friday.

International Herald Tribune
Live, English-language coverage of the voting results will be available by radio in most parts of the world Tuesday night and Wednesday, with television broadcasts also available to cable and satellite subscribers in many areas.

On Radio
• The Voice of America plans live coverage of the election via its worldwide network of medium-wave and short-wave transmitters. In addition, the coverage will be transmitted in a number of European cities served by VOA-Europe FM broadcasts and relayed by hundreds of foreign radio and TV outlets, a spokesman said in Washington.

The special broadcast will start at midnight GMT Tuesday and continue until all major states have reported final results of the presidential balloting. VOA also plans live broadcasts in Brazilian, Russian and Spanish, along with special news bulletins in 39 other languages.

VOA in English can be heard, atmospheric conditions permitting, on the following kilohertz frequencies: Europe, 7200, 6040, 1197 and 792; Middle East, 9740, 7200, 6040 and 792; Far East, 17820, 17735, 15250, 15185, 11760, 9770 and 7120; South Asia, 17735, 15250, 15215, 11710, 9740 and 7115; Africa, 11835, 9525, 7280, 6035 and 621; Latin America, 15205, 11695, 11740, 11580, 9815, 9775, 9455, 6130, 5995, 1580 and 930.

How to Tune In for Results

• The BBC World Service will be broadcasting from studios in Washington throughout the night starting at 2300 GMT Tuesday.

• The Armed Forces Network in Frankfurt and the Southern European Broadcasting network in Vicenza, Italy, will be carrying live coverage throughout the night until a winner is declared in the presidential race.

On Television
• Cable News Network, which reaches satellite and cable subscribers in several European countries and hotel clients in Asia, will have 12 hours of live coverage starting at midnight GMT. The coverage will include regular reports from the White House and the Bush, Dukakis, Quayle and Bentsen campaign headquarters.

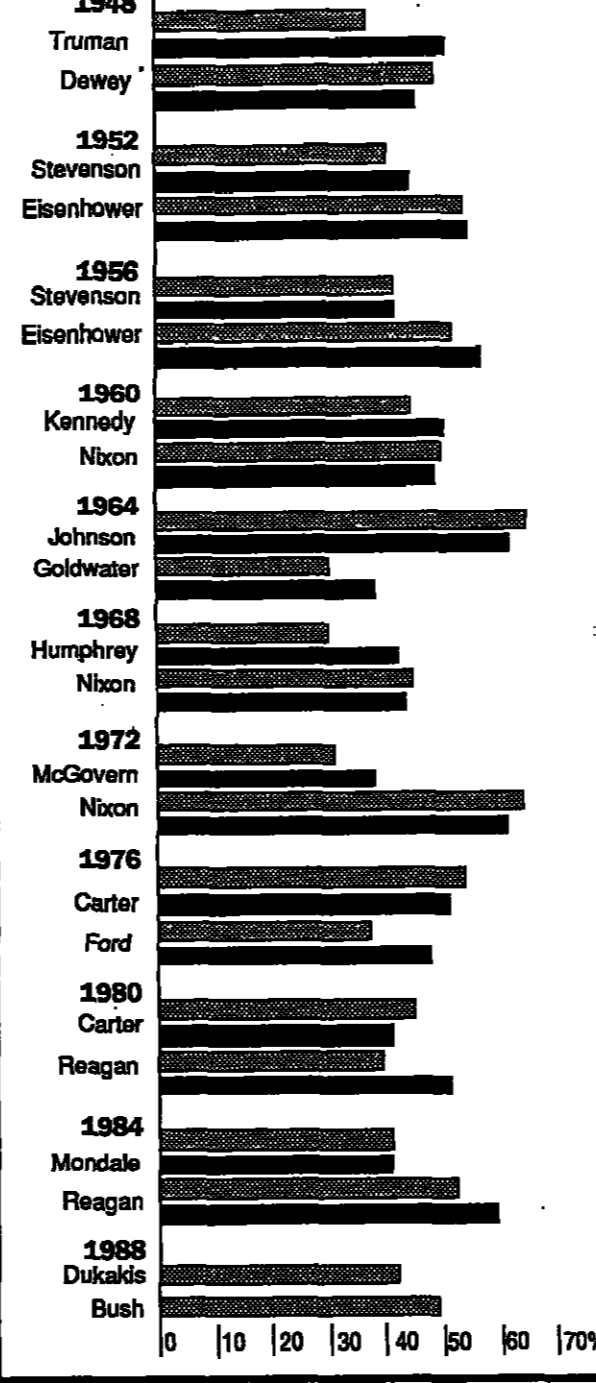
• C-Span, the Cable Satellite Public Affairs Network, will broadcast from midnight to 0800 GMT Wednesday on the Sky Channel in Western Europe.

• Tele Montecarlo, which covers three quarters of Italian territory, will have English-language broadcasting through the night, with live segments at key moments.

• In Tokyo, television coverage is available in English chiefly through Japan Cable Television, which will begin carrying Cable News Network coverage of the elections.

How Presidential Races Begin and End

How the candidates stood in August and fared in November according to the Gallup Poll.



The Campaign Issues: A Bush-Dukakis Primer

By David E. Rosenbaum, Andrew Rosenthal, and Louis Uchitelle

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—In their television advertisements and stump speeches, in their debates and interviews, Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis have campaigned largely on such emotion-charged issues as crime, drugs, gun control, abortion, the environment and ethics.

Many of those issues are to some extent beyond the realm of the presidency. Crime control, for example, is primarily the responsibility of state and local authorities.

But that has not stopped Mr. Bush from using a large share of his television commercials to portray the Massachusetts governor as soft on crime.

In a similar vein, Mr. Dukakis has repeatedly tried to associate Mr. Bush with avarice on Wall Street, as if insider trading and corporate mergers would be primary responsibilities for the new president.

Nevertheless, their disagreements on such highly charged topics, perhaps more than differences on the central issues of foreign and economic policy, have established the character of the candidates in the mind of the public. They will undoubtedly be the basis on which many voters will choose next week.

Here is a rundown of the Bush and Dukakis positions on economic and foreign policy, followed by their stances on the "hot" campaign issues and other areas of domestic policy.

The Economy

In many weeks of campaigning, Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Bush have outlined a huge difference in economic policy.

Mr. Dukakis's various proposals would give the federal government the key role as instigator of a great variety of programs, most of them benefiting lower-income families. But much of the cost would be borne by business and by state and local governments, not by Washington.

Mr. Bush, on the other hand, would limit the government's role primarily to that of providing tax cuts as incentives for private action. A few of these cuts would benefit the poor, but the majority would be for corporations and for families with enough income and savings to gain from tax breaks.

If guided entirely by their beliefs, a President Dukakis or a President Bush would take the economy in very different directions. But either president will be constrained by other issues and perhaps most of all by pressure to get the budget deficit under control.

Neither man has offered a detailed plan for greatly reducing the deficit. Both have pledged not to raise taxes, and it seems unlikely that either would in the first year or two, although most economists say a tax increase is inevitable if the deficit, which was \$155 billion in the latest fiscal year, is to be significantly reduced.

The Dukakis approach assumes that without government's guiding hand, the market will fail to develop proper policies for trade, child care, health insurance, urban development, housing, anti-trust enforcement and other matters.

Mr. Bush, finding government untrustworthy and inefficient, would leave individuals and companies to their own devices and their own good instincts—using tax cuts and credits to prod them occasionally in one direction or another.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis appear to be offering voters fundamentally different approaches to the U.S. role in world affairs at the end of the 20th century.

But in a campaign that has largely relegated foreign policy to the back seat, the candidates have set down only the outlines of the foreign policies they would pursue as president.

On many issues the candidates do not disagree as much as they would like voters to believe, and at times there have been confusing inconsistencies in the positions of both candidates. Further, the candidates have simply avoided discussing some basic issues in real detail.

But it is in the very way they frame their foreign policy statements that there seems clearly to be a difference between the two men's views of the United States and the world—even as the policy implications of that difference remain unclear.

Mr. Dukakis talks of multilateral partnerships; Mr. Bush generally dismisses such group efforts, although both have said they think the United States should play a greater role in the United Nations.

The vice president paints the world in terms of U.S. successes. This has the obvious political benefit of linking Reagan administration achievements to his candidacy, but also reflects Mr. Bush's general approach to foreign policy.

"The American Century" has not drawn to a close," Mr. Bush said in a speech Aug. 2.

Mr. Dukakis also speaks of U.S. leadership, but generally in remembrance of times past, or to lament that the nation has relinquished that role. This view also has obvious political value, but, like Mr. Bush's talk of the "American century," reflects deeply held views.

"I intend to be a president with

only one foreign policy goal," Mr. Dukakis said on Sept. 12. "I want to restore respect for American leadership in a changing world."

The most obvious difference between the two candidates is experience.

Mr. Bush has been director of central intelligence, the U.S. ambassador to China and the chief delegate to the United Nations; Mr. Dukakis has had no direct involvement in foreign policy.

The Dukakis campaign, clearly sensitive on this issue, often says Mr. Bush simply attended funerals and had his picture taken. It maintains a list of foreign dignitaries with whom Mr. Dukakis has spoken and the Democratic nominee talks of his extensive travels in Latin America and his command of foreign languages: Greek, Spanish, French, some Italian.

Among important issues that the candidates have not addressed in detail are exactly how to handle the new Soviet leadership, or precisely how they would induce nations to fix the U.S. trade deficit without erecting import barriers. And neither man has said whom he would appoint as secretary of state.

The Environment
Neither candidate has a record in office as a committed environmentalist. Mr. Bush, for example, headed a Reagan administration task force that recommended relaxation of many environmental regulations. Mr. Dukakis sought waivers of federal requirements that Boston Harbor be cleaned up. Yet, both candidates are campaigning as strong conservationists, and protection of the environment has become a widely discussed issue for the first time in a presidential campaign.

Mr. Bush ran a series of television advertisements attacking Mr. Dukakis for pollution in Boston Harbor. Mr. Dukakis, saying he was not at fault, responded with advertisements blaming Mr. Reagan's budget cuts for the harbor's pollution and criticizing the vice president for opposing renewal of the Clean Water Act and strong regulation of corporate polluters.

Mr. Dukakis has won the endorsement of most national environmental organizations. The League of Conservation Voters, the political arm of the main environmental groups, gives Mr. Dukakis a rating of B, Bush a grade of D plus, based on their records and stated positions.

Neither man has promised to spend much new money on the environment. But both have endorsed a program to reduce pollution that causes acid rain, both say they will bring an end to ocean dumping and both promise to call a meeting of world leaders to address the threat of global warming caused by man-made gases.

Mr. Dukakis takes a skeptical view of nuclear power and says new plants are economically and environmentally unfeasible. Mr. Bush favors nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels, while saying he would insist on high safety standards.

Crime
Mr. Bush has attacked Mr. Dukakis relentlessly over the governor's membership in the American Civil Liberties Union and over a Massachusetts prison furlough program from which a convicted murderer escaped and raped a woman. The vice president assails "legal technicalities" that allow criminals to go free and supports the death penalty for "heinous" crimes.

Mr. Dukakis says he is proud of his ACLU membership, although he says he disagrees with the organization on some matters. He defends the furlough program, put in place by his Republican predecessor, and argues that the federal government and other states have similar programs.

He stresses that the crime rate in Massachusetts has fallen since he has been governor and that the state has the lowest homicide rate of any industrial state.

Mr. Dukakis opposes capital punishment, saying he has seen no evidence that it is a deterrent to crime, and says strict attention must be paid to due process of the law and other constitutional rights.

Drugs
Both candidates have talked a great deal about fighting drug abuse. But except for Mr. Bush's support of capital punishment for drug "kingpins" and his greater willingness to require involuntary drug testing of government employees and other citizens, their positions are not significantly different.

Mr. Bush would put Dan Quayle, the vice presidential nominee, in charge of the government's drug policies. Mr. Dukakis would centralize the policies under a "drug czar."

Gun Control
Mr. Dukakis favors tougher gun controls. Mr. Bush does not.

The governor, for instance, supported unsuccessful legislation this year that would have imposed a seven-day waiting period in handgun purchases. The vice president opposed the bill. Mr. Dukakis

would outlaw "Saturday night specials," the inexpensive, easily concealed pistols that are often used in crimes. Mr. Bush would not make them illegal.

Mr. Dukakis says he fully supports hunters and target-shooters who want to own firearms and others who keep guns to protect their homes or businesses. Mr. Bush has said he would veto legislation banning handguns that cannot be detected by security devices, but he has urged gun owners to work with police officials on a compromise.

Abortion
Mr. Bush calls abortions "killing" and favors "adoption over abortion" and supports a constitutional amendment that would prohibit abortions except in case of rape or incest or when the mother's life is endangered. In his first debate with Mr. Dukakis, Mr. Bush said he had not "sorted out" which criminal penalties should be imposed on women who have abortions.

The next day, his staff said he had thought about the matter overnight and had decided penalties should be imposed on those who perform abortions but not on the women themselves, whom he called "victims."

Mr. Dukakis says he is personally opposed to abortions but believes they should be legal. "The question is, who makes the decision," he said in the first debate. "And I think it has to be the woman, in the exercise of her own conscience and religious beliefs."

Mr. Dukakis supports federal financing of abortions for poor women, as with other medical procedures. Mr. Bush opposes it.

AIDS
Both men have talked about the horror of the AIDS epidemic and have proposed additional education and research in the area. Mr. Dukakis has specifically suggested spending an additional \$1 billion this year that would pay through Medicare for the treatment of poor women, as with other medical procedures. Mr. Bush opposes it.

Where they differ is on testing. Mr. Bush supports widespread mandatory testing for AIDS, including tests for citizens applying for federal licenses. Mr. Dukakis favors more limited testing, including prisoners and soldiers.

Poverty
Mr. Dukakis, noting in almost every stump speech that poverty and homelessness have increased during the Reagan administration, emphasizes government intervention to meet the problems. Especially, he says, the government should build and rehabilitate more housing. He does not say, however, how much he would spend.

Mr. Bush talks about these issues infrequently. When he does he stresses volunteer efforts, calling such charitable enterprises a "thousand points of light."

Both candidates stress job training over welfare. Both also support full federal financing of the relatively small-scale legislation Congress approved this year to help states deal with problems of homelessness.

Aging
Both candidates oppose reductions in Social Security benefits and promise annual cost-of-living increases. Mr. Dukakis supports legislation, rejected by Congress this year, that would pay through Medicare for the treatment at home of elderly people who are chronically ill or disabled. The program would be financed by eliminating the \$45,000 cap on income subject to the Medicare payroll tax. Mr. Bush opposes the legislation but backs tax incentives to establish private insurance for long-term care.

The Judiciary
The three most liberal Supreme Court justices, William J. Brennan Jr., Thurgood Marshall and Harry A. Blackmun, will be in their 80s when the next president takes office. Thus, the new president is expected to have the opportunity to pick new justices and hundreds of lower court judges.

Mr. Bush said in the second debate that he would name judges "who will not legislate from the bench" and be part of a "liberal majority." The vice president has spoken highly of Robert H. Bork, whose nomination to the Supreme Court was rejected last year by the Senate.

Unlike Mr. Bush, Mr. Dukakis has a record of judicial appointments. He established a judicial nominating council in Massachusetts that recommended people for him to appoint to the courts. The justices he put on the State Supreme Court voted to strike down death penalty laws and ruled that a state pornography law violated the First Amendment guarantee of free speech.

Reagan Signs Genocide Bill
Agence France-Press
WASHINGTON—President Ronald Reagan signed legislation on Friday giving an international treaty outlawing genocide the force of U.S. law. The treaty was signed in 1948 by President Harry S. Truman but was not ratified by the U.S. Senate until 1986 because of conservative opposition.

Truman-Like Upset Is Still Possible, Pollsters Say

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

Attempting to boost the morale of an apparently flagging campaign, Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen, the Democratic candidate for vice president, recently held up a famous edition of the Chicago Daily Tribune that proclaimed in inches-high type, "Dewey Defeats Truman."

"That's one for the books," the victorious Harry S. Truman quipped the day after the newspaper conigned him to crushing defeat in the 1948 election at the hands of Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the Republican favorite.

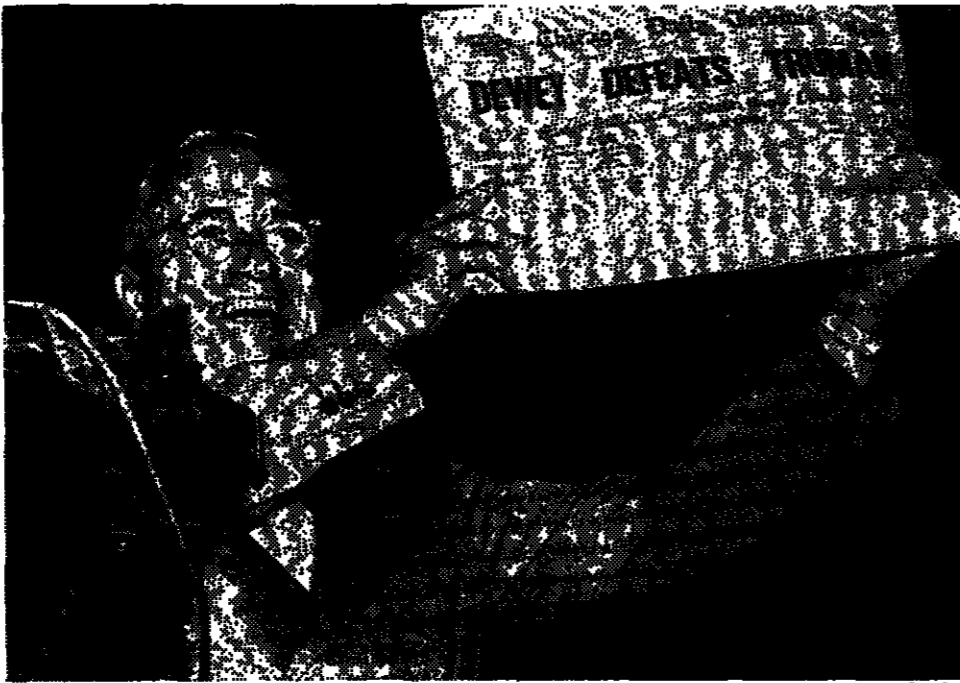
Democrats are hoping the polls will be as wrong on Tuesday as they were 40 years ago, and that Governor Michael S. Dukakis, the Democratic candidate for president—and underdog—will bring off as astonishing an upset as Mr. Truman's. Mr. Dukakis trails President George Bush by 12 to 13 percentage points in the latest polls.

Given the greater sophistication of modern polls, can another such upset be ruled out?

Not completely, according to Bob Wybrow, director of the Gallup Poll in Britain.

"Voters are becoming a lot more volatile than they used to be," he said. "The techniques we use today are very similar to those we were using 40 years ago, although we have refined the questions to some degree because a lot has been learned about people's psychology."

Mr. Wybrow recalled a more recent upset, when every polling organization except one incorrectly predicted a Labor Party victory in



President Truman had the last laugh after his upset victory over Governor Dewey in 1948.

the 1970 British general election. The one that got it right began questioning voters later and was able to detect a last-minute shift in their intentions.

James Schriver, editor of the Gallup Poll in Princeton, New Jersey, said that in 1948 the organization "ceased" interviewing three weeks before the end of the election, in the mistaken belief it was pretty much out and dried and that the voters had made up their minds.

Gallup is conducting another nationwide poll this weekend, using computers, more sophisticated sampling techniques and questions designed to elicit the subconscious intentions of undecided voters.

But Mr. Schriver said, "the underlying psychology remains the same."

When Mr. Truman went home to Independence, Missouri, to await the election results, some of the odds against him were longer than they are against Mr. Dukakis. The Elm Roper poll gave Mr. Truman 37.1 percent against 52.2 percent

for Mr. Dewey. The New York Times predicted that Mr. Truman would get only 105 electoral college votes against 345 for Mr. Dewey.

Mr. Truman got 50 percent of the popular vote, carried 28 states and won 304 electoral college votes. Mr. Dewey got 45.5 percent, 16 states and 189 electoral votes.

Mr. Truman, the San Francisco Chronicle said, was "one of the few authorities in the country who didn't know he was licked."

The 1948 campaign had been "almost unprecedentedly dull," according to a report in the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune, the forerunner of this newspaper. The confident poll predictions of a Dewey victory "probably contributed to the dullness of the campaign," it said.

But even by the more genteel standards of the age, there had been some tough fighting, which Mr. Dewey called "mudslinging" and Mr. Truman said was meant to "give 'em hell."

Mr. Truman, who succeeded Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1944 after only 82 days as vice president, was derided as being too small, too ineffectual to continue in the presidency. He in turn blamed his legislative problems on "the do-nothing, idiot Congress," which was under Republican control.

After his victory, he scoffed at "the sleeping polls." George Gallup attended an "ast crew" banquet, and the Wall Street Journal wondered "what undercurrent existed that escaped the eyes and ears that are trained to catch undercurrents."

According to Daniel Yankelevich, chairman of a New York-based public opinion organization, writing recently in this newspaper, many voters may be putting off their decision until the last minute because of the uncertainties of the Bush-Dukakis campaign.

"If a conflict-ridden decision is postponable," he said, "most people will postpone it as long as possible."

Tuesday will tell if the don't-knows have again managed to outwit the trained eyes and ears of the poll organizations and pundits, as Mr. Dukakis predicted this week they would.

Plumbing the Depth of a Landslide

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON—Politicians and political experts disagree on how lopsided the presidential election returns would have to be to qualify as a landslide. But they say they know one when they see one.

"All Landon, Barry Goldwater, Fritz Mondale—they are the losers in landslides," said Stephen Hess, a senior fellow in government studies at the Brookings Institution, a private research group.

1936: Mr. Landon was outpolled in the popular vote, 61 percent to 37 percent, by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and received 8 electoral votes, compared with 523 for Mr. Roosevelt.

1964: Mr. Goldwater lost, 61 percent to 39 percent, to Lyndon B. Johnson, and collected 52 electoral votes, while Mr. Johnson won 486.

1984: Walter Mondale was defeated, 59 percent to 41 percent, by Ronald Reagan, and won 13 electoral votes, compared with Mr. Reagan's 525.

William Schneider, a Washington-based political analyst, said Democratic and Republican candidates generally can count on receiving at least 40 percent of the vote.

"Sixty percent is earthshaking," Mr. Schneider said. "Fifty-five percent gives you a landslide, and you can get a solid majority of the electoral vote with just 52 or 53 percent of the popular vote."

OHIO: Pushpins Outline Bush's Strategy for Victory

(Continued from page 1)

1.5 million phone contacts. Then there is the television battle: Precise figures are not available, but the Bush campaign is expected to spend \$1 million to \$1.5 million on the Ohio media market over the final month. The Dukakis campaign will spend less than a third that.

"If this was a boxing match, it would have already been called," he would have already been called," said Ohio's Republican executive director, Brian Berry.

When Mr. Dukakis campaigned in the state Tuesday, it was his first visit in two weeks. Ever since he bypassed Senator John Glenn, Democrat of Ohio, in selecting a running mate, Mr. Dukakis has been criticized by the state's Democrats about the way he has run his

campaign here. Still, Mr. Dukakis has not abandoned Ohio.

Mr. Ruvolo said he jokingly told Mr. Dukakis that he either wanted Mr. Glenn on the ticket or \$1 million. "I've got the million," he said.

Much of the money will go to Democratic street efforts—to pay for storefront and local organizers. The party hopes this will make a difference on Tuesday.

But sources in both camps said their latest polls showed Mr. Bush ahead in Ohio by a dozen points.

Bush organizers remain steadfast to the Ohio plan. "My theory is that it doesn't matter if you win 270 electoral votes or 400," said a senior strategist. "He still gets to raise his right hand on Jan. 20."

What Dukakis Needs In Electoral College

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Political strategists say that Michael S. Dukakis must win the popular vote in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois and California if he is to have any hope of becoming president.

This is because of the peculiarities of the American electoral system, in particular the electoral college. Millions of Americans will vote Tuesday, but their next president will be formally selected by 538 obscure individuals more than a month later.

The popular vote for president is subject to final approval by the Electoral College, which was established by the founding fathers. The voters will actually elect states of college members pledged to one of the candidates.

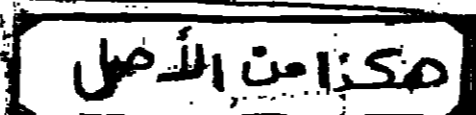
The college electors, in turn, cast their presidential ballots in their state capitals on Dec. 19 and the votes are tallied in the presence of the House and Senate in the first week of January.

Electoral votes are allotted to the states in rough proportion to population. Each state has the same number of electors as members of Congress. As a rule, the winner of the popular vote in a state wins all of that state's electors whether the popular vote margin is one or 1,000.

However, it is theoretically possible to win the 270 necessary electoral votes by winning just the 12 largest states. That means the presidential candidates generally concentrate their efforts in the big states.

Thus, the strategy of Vice President George Bush's advisers, who believe that, with most of the Southern, Mountain and Western states sewn up, they need to win only three of the "big eight" battleground states to secure the 270 necessary electoral votes.

Intensifying current interest in the Electoral College are the latest public opinion polls, which reflect only a moderate lead for Mr. Bush over Mr. Dukakis in the popular vote but a huge lead for Mr. Bush in the Electoral College.



THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS: For the Democrat, good prospects for holding

onto the House and Senate



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Bush calls abortions
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Judiciary

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Byrd, William J.
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to have the opportunity
to justices and hand-

Republican Scenario

Putting Republicans
in charge in the
Senate is "going to
take some good
breaks, some back
and a good
pull from the top
of the tickets,"
Tom Mason, a
spokesman for the
Republican campaign
committee, said
Thursday.

"To win, we'll have
to get all the
close ones," Mr.
Mason said, de
scribing all the
closely contested
races as "winnable." Along
with a gain in
Mississippi to offset a
certain loss in Virginia,
he said, that
would add up to 50
votes, enough
to control the
Senate with the
vice president
breaking a tie.

In a measure of
expectations
before the final
week of cam
paigning, there
is less hedging
from Democrats.
The Democrats
will hold out
54 seats at a
minimum and,
I believe, have
a good opportunity
to add to them,
the chairman of
the Democratic
Senatorial Campaign
Committee, Sen.
John F. Kerry
of Massachusetts,
said Wednesday.

There is not a
significant
effect either way
in Senate
races he added,
referring to the
effect of
presidential
candidate's
appeal or
other races.

Republicans
say they think
that Mr. Bush's
coattails, or
more likely
what they call
the "negative
coattails" of
Mr. Dukakis,
could make

Parties for Election Night: Where the Big Bashes Are

Political partisans will celebrate at election parties, many of them offering cable television coverage through the night. Here are some of the main ones.

Electoral Votes by State

Table with columns: State, 1988 Electoral Votes, Times carried since 1856 (Dem., Rep., Others), Polls close (GMT). Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with their respective electoral votes and historical performance.

In House, Tenacious Democrats

By Tom Kenworthy. Washington Post Service. WASHINGTON — Democrats believe they are well positioned to buck recent history and a Republican lead in the presidential race to retain their nearly 80-seat majority in the House of Representatives.

A Full Slate of Referendums

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. WASHINGTON — Voters in dozens of states will be making choices on Tuesday that could have a direct effect on their finances and way of life.

Democrats' Gubernatorial Hopes Grow

By Eric Pianin. Washington Post Service. PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — Governor Edward DiPrete, a Republican, rode into office in 1984 pledging to "restore the integrity of the Rhode Island government, no small task in a state where politicians are frequently under investigation and a former state Supreme Court justice once officiated at a mobster's wedding.

ARTS / LEISURE

Christie's Looks to 1993



François Curjel of Christie's.

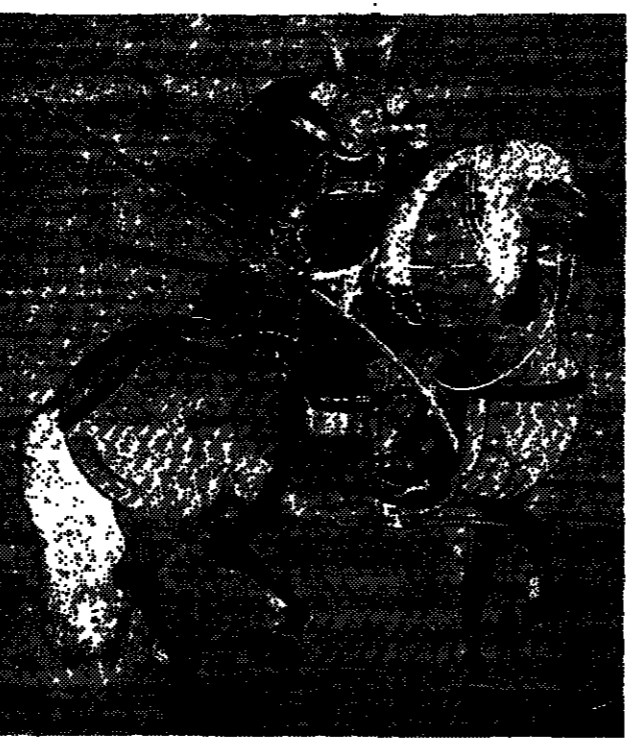
LONDON—Auction houses are starting to give their pawns on the international chestboard to be ideally positioned by Jan. 1, 1993, when the European art market is up for sale. Christie's, long noted for its tendency to follow the example of Sotheby's rather than taking the initiative, has just taken the first step. François Curjel, 39-year-old executive vice president of Christie's in the United States and head of the New York jewelry department, has been appointed managing director of Christie's Europe as of next Jan. 1. The appointment is to be announced next week in a press conference. Asked for confirmation, Curjel did not deny it. This is a major strategic decision for Christie's. The Paris-based Curjel is one of the three in who within 11 years developed Christie's puny New York office into a mega-auction-world power capable of competing with Sotheby's long-established U.S. branch on equal terms. Within the triumvirate that also included President Christopher Burge, a Briton, and Executive Vice President Stephen Lafer Boston, Curjel—who likes to describe himself as "a nut and a bit mad"—was a driving force. His direct contribution as a founder of the jewelry department is impressive. When the young Frenchman held his first sale on May 16, 1977, he sold \$1.17 million worth of goods, a modest record by New York standards. His latest, on Oct. 19, exceeded \$27 million. Christie's largest ever in America, even though he missed the jackpot when a 407-carat diamond was left stranded at \$12.5 million. The high regard in which Curjel is held by professionals has occasionally been voiced publicly even though dealers in this field are not prone to making statements. Laurence Graff of London, the world's leading dealer in top-notch diamonds, when asked by Art & Auction in 1984 why the big stones were no longer leaving America to be sold in Geneva, commented, "Probably because François [Curjel] came here." Not surprisingly, Curjel remains on the board of Christie's in the United States and will continue to conduct the major jewelry auctions held by Christie's in New York. He will, needless to say, handle the Geneva jewelry sales as well. And, just in case he felt threatened with staying idle, he has also been made president of Christie's Geneva, which involves negotiating and organizing the sale of its vast amount of works of art. Being managing director of Christie's Europe on top of all that may sound like a dispensable luxury for the man who might be de-

al promotion; the positive reasons for choosing Christie's; and administrative matters. For a month, documents went back and forth between the executors and the two auction houses they had contacted. No detail seemed too trivial. Regarding traveling exhibitions, for example, Curjel recalls that Christie's had included Los Angeles. Would they be taking along all the jewels? Or only the main ones? The executors queried—never letting out which solution had their preference. "Until I got a telephone call confirming their acceptance, I did not have a clue as to who would get the deal," he says. Curjel feels that he won the battle on international promotion. "We told them in great detail what we were going to do to make sure that the whole world had heard about Caroline Ryan Foulke." Some in the trade believe in fact that Curjel's trump card in favor of Christie's was the idea that the executors got of what François Curjel stood for in the world of jewels. A mixture of both may be closer to the truth. "It was a close race anyway," Curjel wistfully concludes. The prize on Dec. 2, 1987, was a \$3.89 million sale, 12 percent over the high estimate and not one item bought in. It is by bringing such methods to Europe that Curjel hopes to set Christie's on a new course for expansion on the Continent. "The biggest market for us will obviously be France. If we are allowed to operate according to Common Market rules, we should be able to set up a full-fledged self-contained auction system in which we shall be getting art for sale from French vendors and sell it to French buyers. It will be quite unlike Geneva where I bring in clients from elsewhere twice or three times a year. Paris has a fantastic potential." Will this mean a raging battle with the established auctioneers? "There is no reason why this should be so," he says. "If we team up with some of the more dynamic auctioneers and experts and use our time-proven methods, it might take off like a rocket." The realistic-minded Curjel does not believe this may come to pass at zero hour Greenwich Mean Time on Jan. 1, 1993. He gives it three or four years, at least, perhaps as long as a decade. "It won't even be my own doing. That's inevitable, you know." It is hard to tell with Curjel whether he says it with a hint of irony or just cool restraint. His foes will have their work cut out for them. The combination of his fast, French-style intelligence and the New York business approach, all of it lightly polished by the smoother British manner that has rubbed off on Curjel after 19 years with Christie's, is a formidable one. The best position to be in, however, will be the spectator's. What a swell game it's going to be!

War and Art: Japan's Feudal Glory

By Benjamin Forgey
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON—Japan: The Shaping of Daimyo Culture, 1185-1868" at the National Gallery of Art is an incredibly ambitious undertaking, an attempt to sum up seven centuries of a nation's history in a mere 400 objects or so. It is a splendid exhibition because the objects are splendid. Even in an age of huge international expositions of art, this one stands out for the variety and quality of the materials in it. This is cultural diplomacy at a high level: Because of the importance attached to the relationship between their country and ours, the holders of the great public and private collections throughout Japan were persuaded to relinquish many of their most valued icons for the show, which continues until Jan. 23 and which will be seen only in Washington. The show is a dream, and a cliché, come true. Hundreds, probably thousands, of books have been written to explicate and analyze the differences between the histories, cultures and traditions of American and Japanese societies, but never have the differences been so forcefully, so materially, demonstrated as here. A Westerner taking the first step into these East Building galleries immediately leaves familiar ground behind, and knows it. Westerners spending even short spells in contemporary Japan are quick to suspect that the superabundant manifestations of modern life mask social operations dramatically different from their own. But in these exhibition rooms there are no such distractions—no bright lights, no vending machines, no bullet trains, no freeways—to hide the extraordinary fact that Japan was an isolated anomaly, a feudal leftover in an age of industrialization. The exhibition is a long, intense backward look. Omitted from it is much that we would be familiar

with, especially the great 18th- and 19th-century woodblock prints known as ukiyo-e, pictures of the "floating world." When first seen in mid-19th-century France these exercised an important influence on Western painting and they remain popular. But they were the products of almost another world, of the dynamic, urban, proto-capitalist society that thrived alongside—underneath, in theory—the dominant feudalism and its rigid, proscriptive, militaristic ethos. When one leaves this exhibition it isn't learning cities one has in mind but castles, horses, swords and elegant, courtly art. Four decades ago the cultural anthropologist Ruth Benedict opened her now dated but still valuable study, "The Chrysanthemum and the Sword," with the observation that "the Japanese have been described in the most fantastic series of 'but-also's' ever used for any nation in the world." When a serious observer, for instance, "says people of some nation are incomparably rigid in their behavior, he does not add, 'But also they adapt themselves readily to extreme innovations.'" For Japan, the seemingly contradictory qualifier is a necessity. The "but-also" that is the primary subject of this exhibition is the tense, productive coexistence in feudal Japan of the arts of war—*bu*, and the arts of peace—*wa*, the one dependent upon the other. There is no mistaking, however, which of the two was dominant. The term daimyo, says the Princeton scholar Martin Collcutt in his catalogue essay, combines the Japanese characters for "dai (great) and myo (name; from myoden, 'name fields,' referring to privately owned land)." The daimyo thus were the land-holding barons whose continued power depended upon perfected military skills. Individually and collectively they were formidable human killing machines who headed great clans and armies and fought each other mercilessly for a large part of the time covered by this exhibition.



Portrait of Hosokawa Sumimotono painted on scroll, circa 1507.

Not incidentally are their tempered steel swords among the more memorable objects. Very beautiful in their superb simplicity, they also are thrilling and terrible—perfect instruments for the clean slice through a limb or a neck. The primacy of military values is told, and perhaps caricatured, in the early scroll painting detailing the "Tale of Obusuna Saburo" (c. 1300), in which the warrior hero of the tale triumphs over his literary brother. An important aspect of the political genius is the continuing existence of a symbolic, spiritual authority at the center in the person of the emperor. Actual power rested elsewhere (and still does)—mostly with the aristocratic courtiers, bureaucrats and Buddhist priests in the countries preceding the ascendancy of the daimyo, which lasted until 1868. Who were these warrior lords, what manner of men? There is plenty of chances to confront them in this exhibition. Fittingly, Minamoto Yoritomo is the first great personage encountered—he led the Minamoto (Genji) clan to victory over the Taira (Heike) clan in the momentous battle of Danoura in 1185, ushering in the age of the daimyo. The 13th-century painting of him is deemed a national treasure in Japan—one of several in the show—on both aesthetic and historical grounds. It is a beautiful work, sonorous and decorative in the Japanese way. Among the many other great warriors encountered, the most extraordinary has to be Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the brilliant 16th-century general whose battlefield feats helped to unite the country once again after a long period of civil

war. Called Saru-san (Mr. Monkey), he is said to be the only peasant-born man in pre-modern Japan to rise to the top. The polychrome wood sculpture, depicting the full figure seated, legs crossed, doesn't flinch in the face of rough, raw data, but in the aged Hideyoshi's homely head there is ample evidence of his intelligence, vigor, extravagance and fear-inspiring resolve. As it happens, the turbulent beginnings of the daimyo age coincided with the greatest period of Japanese sculpture, a fact rewardingly reflected in this show. Among the best of the best are portrait sculptures of famous Buddhist monks. Their placement close to similar portraits of the great daimyo subtly makes the point that the particularities of Buddhist evolution went hand in hand with military power. It is hardly surprising to find deities who reflect the warrior spirit. Kamakura-era (1185-1333) guardians and generals in the Buddhist pantheon superbly carved in wood, their rippling muscles and dramatic gestures the epitome of the martial spirit. And to come upon stupendous battle scenes, such as the pair of screens depicting the battle of Sekigahara in engaging detail, with more than 2,000 figures, most marching, fighting, fleeing or dying but at least two pausing for tea. This battle, in 1600, decided which of the clans would hold power after Hideyoshi's death, and basically it settled the course of Japanese history for two and a half centuries. What about the other Japan, the bounteous mountain domicile where nature in all of its guises was celebrated in word, image and deed, where monastic religion took hold, where sophisticated courtly pastimes held sway? This too is in the show, the other side of the military coin. Most dramatically, it is present in the mural-size photograph of castles and incomparable gardens taken by National Geographic Society photographer Michael Yamashita, and the beautifully carpentered replica of a tea ceremony house. Most persuasive, though, it is present in the authentic objects themselves.

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL SPECIAL AMERICAN ELECTION PROGRAMS ON FRENCH TELEVISION TF1 TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8 8 to 8:30 p.m. Live from Washington: Patrick Poirer d'Arvor in the offices of Associated Press. 10:45 p.m. to 6 a.m. "La Nuit Americaine" (special election program) Guest stars will join Christophe Dechaux, Dominique Bromberger and IHT journalist Joe Fichetti for a night of interviews, music and in-depth reports on major American issues. Plus regular live election updates from Washington, Boston and Houston. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9 6 to 7:40 a.m. Special edition of the TF1 Morning News live from the Inter-Continental Hotel. IHT Executive Editor John Vinocur will join TF1 news editors Robert Namias, Dominique Bromberger and Gerard Carreyrou. Latest election returns will be punctuated by interviews with political and business figures, including Mr. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Philippe Seguin, and the chairmen of leading international firms based in France. News broadcast: Jean-Pierre Pernaut and IHT Executive Editor John Vinocur will comment on the election results. Patrick Poirer d'Arvor will broadcast his evening news program direct from the AP Washington office.

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سكزامن الاصل

MOROCCO

A TIME OF RECONCILIATION

Overture in Region Pents to New Era For Moroccans

Kir Hassan's patient policy of sticking his guns in the Western Sahara by holding off Algerian-backed guerrillas for over 12 years seems to be paying off. A peaceful settlement is no in sight, according to diplomats in Rabat.

Kingdom's sudden reconciliation last May with the socialist regime in neighboring Algeria "enables it to break out of diplomatic isolation in the Third World, where most nonaligned states back the guerrillas," a veteran Western diplomat said.

In the past, Morocco ritually broke off relations with states that recognized the self-styled Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) proclaimed by Polisario guerrillas, who have been fighting for independence of the former Spanish colony since 1976.

His policy is changing. Diplomatic ties were restored this year with Yugoslavia, one of 71 states to recognize the SADR, and bilateral relations are being revived with several of the Polisario's African friends, although Morocco walked out of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) when it admitted the SADR as a member in 1984.

"It seems Morocco is convinced the Sahara conflict will be settled in its favor soon, thanks to the United Nations, and it does not matter anymore who believes in the existence of a Saharan republic," a sympathetic African diplomat said.

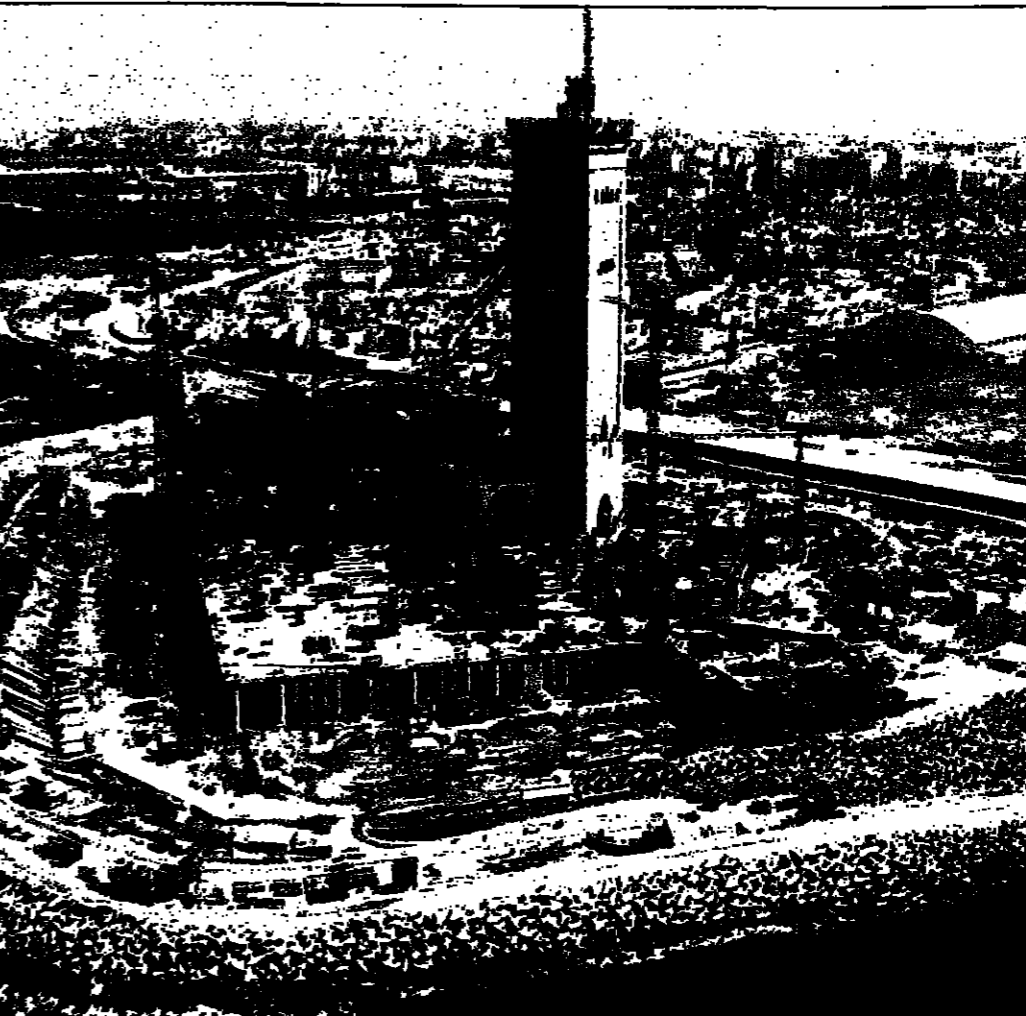
At the end of August, Morocco and Polisario accepted an unspecified reservations the peace plan in which UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar proposed a cease-fire followed by a self-determination referendum to allow nomads in the thinly populated territory to choose between independence or integration with Morocco.

King Hassan said he is convinced the vote will vindicate Morocco's "historic" claims to the bleak desert territory, which became valuable after Spain discovered huge deposits of phosphate, the raw material of fertilizers and detergents.

The prospect of a peaceful settlement also helps to strengthen Morocco's traditional ties with the United States, France and Spain, who have supplied arms to fight the war, and with moderate Arab states like Saudi Arabia, who have been helping to pay for it.





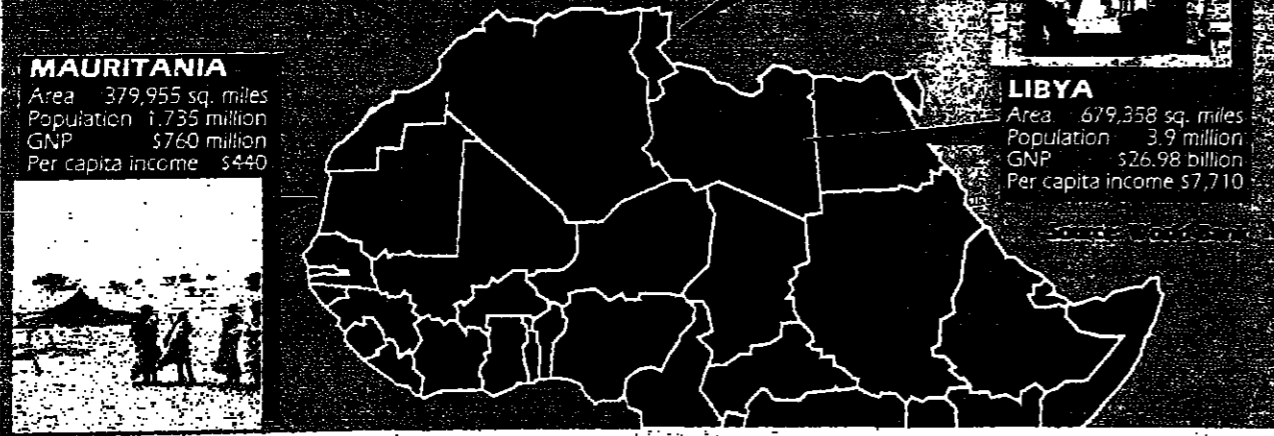
"Morocco's Western and Arab friends were embar-

See Overture, page 11



Clockwise from top left: King Hassan II; a mosque in Old Fez; the Great Hassan II Mosque in Casablanca; Prince Mouley Rachid; and Crown Prince Sidi Mohammed.

THE GRAND ARAB MAGHREB

 <p>MOROCCO Area: 172,412 sq. miles Population: 22.5 million GNP: \$13.160 billion Per capita income: \$590</p>	 <p>ALGERIA Area: 876,588 sq. miles Population: 22.6 million GNP: \$58.04 billion Per capita income: \$2,570</p>	 <p>TUNISIA Area: 63,378 sq. miles Population: 7.3 million GNP: \$8.5 billion Per capita income: \$1,140</p>	 <p>LIBYA Area: 679,358 sq. miles Population: 3.9 million GNP: \$26.98 billion Per capita income: \$7,710</p>
			

North African States Work Toward Union

The concept, conceived in the first flush of enthusiasm after Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco won independence from France, failed to get off the ground because of political quarrels. These broke out between the original partners and continued after they were joined by Libya and Mauritania.

Now the dream seems set to become a reality. The spectacular rapprochements of the past 12 months between Libya and its neighbors Algeria and Tunisia culminated this May in a reconciliation between Algeria and Morocco. Their dispute over the Western Sahara issue was one of the main stumbling blocks to Maghreb unity.

Following preliminary talks during this June's Arab summit in Algiers, the five heads of state are due to hold their first North African summit late this year or in early 1989 to discuss what Morocco's

After a quarter of a century of uncertainty, the idea of a Maghreb Union — or North African common market on the European pattern — is back on the agenda.

King Hassan has called "the framework of the union's structures."

Because of their widely diverse political systems — the Moroccan monarchy, the Algerian socialist system, Mauritania's military regime, the Tunisian republic and Libyan "people's power" — the Maghreb union is seen as more of an economic than a political grouping.

Economists see the prospect of an integrated North African market emerging, with trade barriers gradu-

ally diminishing and a joint approach to the European Community on the other side of the Mediterranean being established.

North Africa's main market and supplier, the European Community, has strongly influenced Maghreb decision-makers by fixing 1992 as the date for European integration.

The consensus among most foreign diplomats and political leaders in the area is that economic considerations have given new impetus to the Maghreb ideal. All five states are suffering from serious economic and financial constraints in varying degrees.

Algeria and Libya have had their revenues cut by the oil price slump, while the three poorer states have run up big foreign debts to keep their economies ahead of population growth. It is hoped regional

See Union, page 111

Holiday Treks, from Coast to Kasbah

This year American, West German and Portuguese promoters offered to build three seaside leisure complexes with a total capacity of about 24,000 beds. At present there are about 120,000 beds available in officially classified tourist hotels.

The biggest project is an "African Acapulco" for the seaside resort of Agadir, on the same latitude as Miami, which boasts 300 days of sunshine a year. Plans for the project, which would cost an estimated \$447 million, were submitted to the government by the American company Burch and Brookshire Hotels. They already operate over 40 hotels in the United States.

The project would consist of three high-class hotels totaling 1,580 rooms, 2,000 apartments, a marina with 200 moorings, a 2,000-seat convention hall, an 18-hole golf course, a casino, an open-air amphitheater and a water sports center built in the sea.

In the meantime a similar but more modest project is to be built near Agadir by a consortium led by the West German group Necker-mann Union Reisen (NUR), a subsidiary of Karstadt. Costing only \$20 million, this "vacation village" of 1,000 beds on Taghasout Bay will open in 1990 and be built in association with the national airline Royal Air Maroc, local banks and insurance companies.

With its sweeping bay overlooked by the Atlas mountains and semi-desert hinterland, Agadir has become increasingly popular since King Hassan built a large new palace outside the city. A 45-hole golf course designed by U.S. architect

The road to Morocco, already taken by over 1.5 million foreign tourists annually, could be carrying 10 times as many within the next 20 years if government plans succeed.

dia on the Mediterranean coast near the Algerian border.

With three hotels totaling 600 rooms, a vacation village of 500 units, a 36-hole golf course and other sports amenities, it will be the first major complex built in 20 years on the largely undeveloped Mediterranean coast with its spectacular Rif mountain scenery.

The unspoiled northern coast has another vacation village at Al-Hoceima, one of four built in Morocco by the French Club Méditerranée, whose success with the formula has stimulated others to launch similar projects.

On the western end of the same coast at Restinga, where there is another "Club Med," Morocco's biggest private enterprise, the Omnium Nord-Africain (ONA), is building a new resort within easy reach of Tangier, a cosmopolitan city popular with tourists.

Run by King Hassan's son-in-law Fouad Filali, a Harvard Business School graduate, ONA is becoming a multinational corporation and its participation in the tourist industry is part of its expansion plans.

About two hours by plane from Europe, Morocco and its Californian-style climate, old walled cities, exotic culture and relatively uncrowded resorts used to attract an upmarket clientele. But this is changing. The tourism minister recently said 20 million tourists a year was a "reasonable objective" that could be achieved in 20 years.

The prospect of millions of tourists tends to horrify jet-set habitués

See Holiday Treks, page 11



Robert Trent Jones is being built nearby, as the king is a keen golfer.

The integrated vacation village concept caters mainly to package tours. NUR President Rudolph Pagnia said his group planned to bring in 50,000 German tourists a year for vacations that would cost about \$70 a day per head, inclusive. Another complex is planned by the Lisbon-based International Consortium for Management and Tourism Investment (Cogitour), which signed a deal with the government to invest \$140 million at Sai-

MOROCCO

Privatization: Targeting The Appropriate Sectors

To remedy the economic ills that plagued the country in the early 1980s, Morocco's center-right government has embarked on a "bold privatization policy." The road to recovery has begun.

When the government was formed in 1985, Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani told Parliament that certain economic sectors taken over by the state after independence from France in 1956 would be gradually handed over to private enterprise.

He said the government envisaged "a bold policy of denationalization to return to private enterprise everything that naturally belongs to it." This is a policy strongly favored by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

Three years later, Lamrani's successor, Azeddine Laraki, is heading the same government and still wrestling with the problem of how to

"Civil servants are the world's worst farmers"

improve the efficiency of some 400 state-controlled enterprises.

According to Finance Minister Mohamed Berrada, the "reform and rationalization" of the firms is a "fundamental priority" in the five-year economic development plan that began this year.

To help finance the reforms, the World Bank loaned Morocco \$240 million in May 1987, and to implement them, Parliament was due to discuss new legislation this fall.

While details of the reforms have not yet been published, it is anticipated that so-called "strategic sectors" will not be touched. Among these is the biggest industrial enterprise in the country, the Office Cherifien des Phosphates (OCP), which has a monopoly on phosphate mining and processing. Run by former Prime Minister Lamrani, it has a reputation for being an efficient foreign exchange-earner.

Others unlikely to be privatized are the state-owned railroad company, the national airline, the petroleum industry and electric power production and distribution. But their operations will probably be

streamlined to make them more efficient and cost-conscious.

Agriculture will be one of the first sectors affected by privatization, particularly the 1.5 million acres of French colonial property run as state farms since it was nationalized in 1973.

As former Minister of Agriculture Ahmed Reda Guedira once remarked: "Civil servants are the world's worst farmers." Privatization of this land, which is some of the best in the country, will in theory increase productivity and help halt the rural exodus.

The government has apparently decided that civil servants are no good at marketing farm products either. It has already started breaking up the Office de Commercialisation et d'Exportation (OCE), the state agency that held a monopoly on agricultural, fish and handicraft exports for over 20 years.

The OCE has been divested of its fruit, vegetable and fish exports, which have been taken over by private organizations like the Atlas Fruit Board (AFB). This year, for the first time, it handled 70 percent of citrus fruit exports on behalf of private growers and packers.

Partly thanks to the AFB's "flexibility" and a more aggressive marketing policy, Morocco exported 582,000 metric tons of citrus last season compared to 466,500 the season before, a performance that analysts say demonstrates the merits of privatization.

Other state agencies related to the agriculture sector, like the sugar and tea bureau, cereals and legumes bureau, and numerous mining companies controlled by the state, are also expected to be drastically overhauled and perhaps handed over to private enterprise as well.

This policy goes hand in hand with the official decision to rely heavily on private enterprise for industrial growth. In the last three years, the government has gradually withdrawn from industrial investment.

Thus private enterprise account-



Hides hung out to dry behind the clay tanning pits.

ed for 76 percent of new industrial investment projects, worth 4.7 billion dirhams (about \$560 million), officially approved by the government in 1987. Among them were foreign investments amounting to nearly \$100 million.

Official approval means they enjoy the benefits of the 1983 Industrial Investment Code, which offers incentives like five-year tax breaks, two-point interest rebates on loans and cheap plant sites.

The most active industrial sectors are textiles and leather (particularly ready-to-wear clothing and footwear) and the agro-industry. Investments in the former almost doubled in 1987, reaching 1.8 billion dirhams (\$220 million). As both sectors are mostly export-oriented, they can qualify for additional benefits under the Export Code.

Fears that agro-industry exports would be adversely affected by European Community restrictions

were apparently responsible for a sudden 33 percent decline in new investments in the sector in 1987.

But these fears seem to have been dispelled by assurances given by EC Commissioner Jacques Delors, who said Moroccan products would get "more or less the same treatment at EC frontiers as those from Spain and Portugal." Morocco's direct competitors within the Community.

With this assurance, approved new agro-industry investments zoomed upward by 216 percent in the first five months of 1988, compared to the same period in 1987. The textile-leather sector also made a spectacular advance of another 84 percent in the same period, according to the Ministry of Industry.

Foreign investors interested in Morocco often complain of the "el-ephantine and serpentine bureaucracy" which makes getting authorization to do anything a long and tedious process. This is the next item on the economic agenda: setting up a "one-stop bureau" to handle all applications.

Agriculture: One New Dam A Year Till End of Century

The worst locust invasion in over 30 years was riven off this year to save a bumper cereal harvest of over 7 million metric tons, on a par with the previous all-time record achieved in the 1986 season.

The two big harvests, with an average one in between, broke a blistering four-year drought cycle which put severe strains on the treasury to pay for relief and import upwards of 2 million metric tons of grain a year.

To help protect farms from a capricious climate, King Hassan has decreed that one new dam must be built every year until the year 2000. The ultimate aim is to irrigate 2.4 million acres with water from Morocco's rivers, a rare asset in North Africa.

To exploit these resources, which help give Morocco the highest agricultural potential in North Africa, the country is adopting the dictum of the French colonial administra-

The highest agricultural potential in North Africa

tor Marshal Hubert Lyautey: "Not a drop of water should reach the ocean." Most notably, they plan to build the biggest dam in Africa after Aswan in Egypt.

Like Aswan, the Mjara dam on the Ouergha River northeast of Rabat is to be built with the assistance of the Soviet Union under a preliminary accord signed recently. It is hoped that ground will be broken next year or in 1990.

Unofficial estimates put the cost at over \$1 billion, and officials say a barter deal is being arranged to repay the Soviets in phosphates, fish products and agricultural commodities like citrus fruits.

The World Bank is a major source of funds to finance development of the agricultural sector. This sector employs 42 percent of the work force, provides a livelihood for 57 percent of the population and accounted for 18.6 percent of GDP in 1987.

The bank, which a year ago loaned \$225 million to improve farming efficiency, is also contributing \$120 million to help finance a two-year program to raise productivity on nonirrigated land. The program should cost a total of \$720 million, with the difference coming

from the African Development Bank, West Germany and Omani funds.

Last June the World Bank put up a further \$23 million to overhaul and improve 120 small irrigation networks, which will benefit 600 peasant families in a five-year program affecting about 74,000 acres. Kuwait has also contributed \$17 million toward the \$97 million cost of a project to expand irrigation in the south near Marrakech.

The government's 1988-1990 economic development plan gives agriculture top priority and aims to make Morocco self-sufficient in food. It already produces about 65 percent of its own sugar, practically all the barley, hard wheat, fish, meat, fish, poultry and eggs it needs, and exports over half a million tons of citrus fruit a year plus substantial quantities of fresh vegetables and canned foods like fish.

Most food exports go to the Community and they match the same products, the Moroccans are deeply concerned to their share of the EC market.

To at least partly offset potential losses in Europe, they hope to develop agricultural exports to neighboring Algeria when, in the wake of May's political reconciliation, it resumes.

Apart from the risk of mid-droughts before the ambitious dam building program is complete, Morocco is still threatened by another locust invasion like the last major one in 1954, which devastated crops. It took citrus groves, for example, over five years to recover from the disaster.

By deploying large numbers of troops, trucks and aircraft with spraying equipment, Morocco was able to fend off huge swarms before they got to crop-growing areas in the first months of this year.

But as FAO expert Adel Cortes said: "The locusts were not really eradicated, they were just blown back to where they came from, and billions of the pests will be returning at the end of this year when winds and the weather change."

Overture to New Era for Moroccans

Continued from Page 1

by its determination to fight a war it cannot afford," an American analyst said. Military attaches estimate the conflict has been costing Morocco a million dollars a day. This helped to inflate its foreign debt, which has ballooned to \$17 billion.

The economic ingredient of foreign policy is also helped by political détente. This year has seen major accords signed with the European Community, France and Spain for financial assistance at a time when, according to King Hassan, the economy is on the upswing.

Morocco's application in early 1988 to join the EC was rejected for the simple reason that it is not physically part of Europe, although the king likes to say it is Europe's backyard, only 10 miles away across the Straits of Gibraltar.

The EC increased its financial aid for the next five years by 62 percent to \$388 million; Spain has promised \$1.1 billion in the same period, the biggest package Madrid has ever given to a foreign country; and France's contributions rose to \$132 million for the current year.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, with a new standby credit of 210 million special drawing rights, are also funding Morocco.

According to Finance Minister Mohamed Berrada and Central Bank Governor Ahmed Bennani, the influx of financial aid is a vote of confidence in Morocco's ability to straighten out its finances and also an "expression of faith" in Moroccan stability.

Although staunchly pro-Western under King Hassan, Morocco does not neglect relations with the Eastern bloc. It recently reached an understanding with the Soviet Union to build the Mjara dam on the Ouergha River northeast of Rabat, billed as the biggest in Africa after Aswan in Egypt.

Morocco plans to pay the Soviets with fruit and phosphates to build Mjara. It will irrigate 240,000 acres and generate power to help cut dependence on energy imports, which are the biggest burden on the balance of payments.

But in the medium term, analysts say Morocco's foreign policy is likely to pay the biggest political dividends in North Africa, where Liby-

an-style radicalism will be diluted in a projected union with moderates like Tunisia and Mauritania and a more "pragmatic" Algeria.

King Hassan angered Arab radicals like Syria and Libya because he met with Shimon Peres when he was prime minister in 1986 to sound out Israeli intentions in the Middle East conflict. The meeting drew a blank but it pleased Washington, which was displeased with Morocco's 1984 "state union treaty" with Libya.

Moammar Gadhafi accused King Hassan of "treason" for talking to the "Zionist enemy," and the king abrogated the treaty. But, typically, he did not burn his bridges with Libya. He still maintains fairly cordial relations with Tripoli, although at an Arab summit held in Algeria in June, Gadhafi wore a white glove to avoid contagion when "shaking the hand that shook the hand of the enemy."

Diplomats say the incident illustrated Moroccan moderation in foreign policy. The king did not react by snubbing the Libyan leader, and took the gesture for what it was—a rather childish act of no real consequence.

Holiday Treks, from Coast to Kasbah

Continued from Page 1

of the kind who spend Christmas and New Year's in the lap of luxury at the famous Mamounia Hotel in Marrakech, recently refurbished at a reported cost of \$43 million.

Yet tourism is a major source of foreign exchange, and for several years has outstripped the phosphate industry, the mainstay of the economy, which used to be the main export-earner. There has been an average annual growth of about 20 percent since 1962, reaching nearly \$1 billion in 1987.

With foreign debts of over \$17 billion, a serious unemployment problem, and the need to develop the domestic market for consumer products and services, tourism is a prime candidate for development and a profitable investment area.

The tourism ministry has announced plans to build 82 new hotels totaling nearly 20,000 beds at an estimated cost of over \$300 million. Of these, 70 percent will be located either in the southern cities of Mar-

rakech or Agadir, with a few in Casablanca, where the best hotel today is the Hyatt Regency.

Generally the Moroccan tourist industry is geared to European tastes, since over 1.3 million of last year's visitors came from Europe. The biggest contingent was from France (444,600, an increase of 13 percent over the year before).

There was a remarkable 30 percent increase in the number of Spanish tourists, to 367,000 last year—probably people fleeing from the crowded resorts in their own country, but also the result of a more aggressive publicity campaign.

Relatively small numbers of tourists came from the Americas, 116,000 in all, divided about equally between North and South America.

The "classic" Moroccan vacation usually consists either of sun, sea and sand at one of the beach resorts, or a grand tour of the "imperial cities"—Fez, Marrakech, Meknes and Rabat—so called because each was once the capital of Morocco.

They still feature royal palaces and other historical monuments dating back several centuries.

Increasingly popular are "adventure holidays" up into the Rif and Atlas mountains and down into the desert—on four-wheel drive vehicles, motorcycles or even horseback—to explore remote areas in the Berber country.

Trips like these are organized for parties of young people willing to rough it on camping trips, but beyond the Atlas mountains the "kasbah country" is easily accessible and offers good hotel accommodations for those who prefer comfort.

Added attractions are skiing within sight of the Sahara, 3,000 meters up at Oukaïmeden near Marrakech; boar hunting in the Middle Atlas forests, or fishing for trout in mountain lakes and streams. Still unexploited so far are tuna and bluefish angling off the Atlantic coast from Agadir southward, where fishing grounds are reputed to be among the richest in the world.

ONA

Omniun Nord Africain



Fouad FILALI Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of O.N.A.

THE LEADER IN MOROCCO

O.N.A. is the leading industrial and financial Group in Morocco, listed on the Casablanca exchange. Our turnover in 1987 rose to 800 million dollars. Our staff numbers 12,500. We represent more than 1% of the gross industrial product and 2.2% of Morocco's foreign trade. Our chairman and chief executive officer is Fouad Filali, a former investment banker in New York.

We are active in Agribusiness, Mining, Finance and Banking, Communications, Car industry, Transportation, Real estate, Tourism and various services industries.

Not only do we run and develop what is still considered to be the foundations of our Group, but we monitor the economic requirements and possibilities of Morocco as we make significant investments in high added value sectors.

Aware of the worldwide changes occurring everyday and having an impact on Morocco's future in the first place, we seek the ways and means of expanding our field of activity and developing new skills with foreign partners. Deeply built on a strong domestic base and riding as the leading economic power in Morocco, we show, however, special interest and ambitions in international markets.

As we constantly have to innovate and initiate original forms of achievements in advanced sectors, we appear as leader in private initiative and forerunners with respect to the world's changes.

We are increasingly providing an infusion of capital and global connections to our group, forming a new breed of industries.

O.N.A. is about to launch a private T.V. station in Morocco and Africa, purchase 20 cold-storage trawlers, achieve international ventures, particularly in distribution systems and tourism, while exploring the means of developing our establishments overseas.

We are ambitious ... and confident

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Developing Morocco's cultural and economic resources

Casablanca

If you knew Casablanca 20 years ago and were to return today, you would be pleasantly surprised to find how a town can develop and undergo major changes and yet not lose its identity and its human dimension.

Rapid growth has always been a feature of Casablanca, but this has never destroyed its balance. It is an industrial town and a major financial center, but it is also a tourist town which has its own special charm.

If businessmen choose to locate their head offices there, it is because it has most of the advantages of a city with few of the disadvantages. Its reputation as a conference and congress town has already been amply demonstrated and business tourism is constantly growing.

Hence Casablanca has become the economic capital of the kingdom of Morocco. It fills a special position not just as the hub of its region but also within the life of the nation: currently it is an area of open demographic and economic concentration, thanks to a hinterland which has yet to be developed.

But despite all of this, Casablanca is not saturated. His Majesty King Hassan II wanted the town to develop and yet to remain master of its own development.

This is why it has been given an administrative structure which is original but which has the lofty mission of making it a model town, one that must jealously preserve its historical and cultural legacy. It is from this perspective that a major, totally integrated development plan has been specially conceived for this city so that it may welcome the 21st century with quiet confidence.

All the infrastructural features currently being studied will certainly be in place within the near future, including hundreds of hectares of green areas, a large theatre, a new fair, a modern underground railway system, bus stations, leisure parks and extensions to the port and airport. To preserve a balance, the spiritual dimension will find its concrete expression in the great mosque of Hassan II currently being built. This will be an architectural gem of the modern age.

So it is that Casablanca, which is one of the main gateways into the kingdom, is tak-

ing on this responsibility with all the weight of 14 centuries of shared history and the urgent requirements of rapid and balanced development.

Whatever ups and downs the end of the 20th century may bring, and whatever cultural currents are brought about by increasingly sophisticated means of communication, Casablanca will always remain Casablanca.

RAD
The Régie Autonome Internationale de Distribution d'Eau et d'Electricité (Auto-



Palm-fringed boulevard

nomous International Authority for Distribution of Water and Electricity) at La Wilaya in Greater Casablanca has taken charge of running the liquid sanitation system of La Wilaya.

Its main objective is to satisfy permanently the water and power needs of Greater Casablanca and to restore repair work on the sanitation network in the urban and suburban centres.

RAD and its vital services, which are financially autonomous, are actively participating in providing the infrastructure and equipment for La Wilaya in Greater Casablanca to meet the demands created by the socio-economic development of the region.

Among the projects partly financed by BIRD are:

- The rehabilitation of the drinking water network.
- Investments in the order of 3 billion dirhams are scheduled for the programme of electrical installations.

The foreign currency spent on rehabilitating the network would be about US\$13 million.

The program for short, medium and long-term sanitation calls for rehabilitation of the network, new work on infrastructure, the tertiary network, the purchase of material, anti-pollution equipment, etc.

The investment needed to implement this programme, scheduled between 1983 and 2005, is estimated at 5.67 billion dirhams.



The fishing port

Tangiers

A link between Europe and Africa, Tangiers is a model magnetic pole between Africa, Europe and the Americas, a crossroads of trade between Asia, the Middle East, the Iberian peninsula and Africa, gateway to Morocco where history has remained authentic, where man and nature have joined together harmoniously, where ancestral traditions have remained untouched.

With a climate that makes it simultaneously Mediterranean and oceanic, Tangiers very much deserves its name as a coastal resort with fine beaches and woodland. It is both traditional and modern, a city of sunshine and sea.

It has a geographically privileged position in the far north-west of Morocco and Africa, while its location on the Straits of Gibraltar puts it close to Europe and could be very useful to it economically and socially, especially if the fixed link project comes to fruition.

Its topography comprises low flatlands and hills extending from the Western Rif mountains. Irregularity of flow characterizes its watercourses. Annual precipitation can reach 800 to 900 millimeters but is concentrated into five months from November to March. The annual average temperature is 17°C with a prevailing east wind.

From a demographic point of view, the population of the province is estimated at 509,000, with an average growth rate of 3.9 per cent against 2.6 nationally.

Agriculture

Out of a total surface area of some 12,000 hectares, the cultivable area is around 80,000 hectares, the bulk of it privately owned. Cereals very much dominate, with 35,000 hectares of hard wheat, soft wheat and barley.

Rodder crops are also grown, as are pulses and special crops such as ground nuts; seasonal market gardening and the agricultural potential of the Province has been outlined in a document entitled "Study for integrated agricultural development project," for which the general studies have been completed.

This project envisages:

- increased cultivation of cereal, fodder crops and pulses.
- the development of mechanization.
- land development and various rural infrastructural works: electrification, thoroughfares, provision of drinking water.
- promotion of animal health.
- improving animal production: thoroughbreds, artificial insemination.
- support for farm research with a view to improving agricultural production of the main types of vegetable in the province.
- rational husbandry of forests.

Industry

The province of Tangiers already has the special benefits of the terms of Dahir n° 163.339 of 16 November 1963, implementing special tax reduction measures with regard to direct taxation as well as the benefits provided by the code for industrial investments, benefits which have attracted many investors.

Tangiers is provided with considerable infrastructure and benefits from the existence of a port, to an international airport and secure road and rail links, which



Bay of Tangiers and (top) Hercules Grotto

enable it to aspire to substantial industrial development.

Thus, special care has been taken in choosing it as a pioneer area for setting up small and medium-sized undertakings, which are deemed to be the type which are most realistic and most in keeping with the needs of the local economy. The increased number of these units, thanks to the creation of an industrial estate, has without doubt brought new blood into the development of the Province.

Despite the current state of the market, applications for these sites continue to pour into this province and development of a second stage of this industrial area is clearly a matter of urgency.

Metallurgy, electricity and mechanical engineering, textiles and leather agribusiness, and chemicals and para-chemicals are projects that have been implemented in Tangiers. Textiles represent a third of activities in the area.

Tourism

The intention of the public authorities is to make tourist activities one of the driving elements in the development of the town, which in particular led to the creation of the National Bay of Tangiers Corporation (SNABAT).

The expansion of the tourist industry in Tangiers can be seen in the development of hotel accommodation in the province, which has increased to more than 9,000 beds.

Crafts are basically located in the towns of Tangiers and Asilah. They are diversified and involve several fields.

Carpet-making plays very much a leading role, with the bulk being exported. The craftsmen in Tangiers province provide large resources and potential.

Marrakech

The geographical location of Marrakech makes it an important crossroads for communications with Haouz, Souss, the middle Atlas and the Atlantic. Morocco was the first country in the world to recognise the independence of the United States, and it was at Marrakech that the treaty of friendship between Morocco and the United States was signed.

Marrakech province represent 3 per cent of the total area of the country, and is one of its biggest provinces.

Its economy is essentially based on agriculture, but three other key sectors (tourism, crafts and industry) are present to complement it.

Agriculture

The priority given to developing the agricultural sector is a result of the important place which it occupies in the national economy.

More than 62 per cent of the population earn their living from agriculture directly or indirectly. The area of cultivable land is 555,000 hectares, of which 371,000 hectares are devoted to cereals. Three types of tree dominate the orchards: olive (47,000 hectares), apricot (15,000 hectares) and almond (89,000

hectares), while in forestry the holm oak (372,000 hectares) predominates.

Modern agriculture, meeting the needs of today's Morocco, still requires secure and increased water supplies in view of the climatic constraints. Modern ways of mobilising water resources offer the possibility of diversifying, increasing and guaranteeing production. The project to develop central Haouz is part of this process.

The project aims to irrigate a preliminary section of 57,000 hectares. This involves



Rouda Canal

moving water between regions; the plan is to divert some 300 million cubic meters of water from Wadi Lakhdar to central Haouz, with 260 million cubic meters to irrigate sectors spread throughout the flatlands and 40 million cubic meters to supply drinking water to the city of Marrakech.

This water is moved and distributed by means of the Rouda canal which is 118 km long and carries 20 cubic meters water per second.

Raising livestock plays a leading role in the agricultural economy of Marrakech province. The State's drive to modernise livestock structures aims to improve the animal products of milk, meat and wool.

Agricultural workers are served by 14 working and development centers staffed by technicians who act as agricultural advisers; they live close to the land so as to provide the training and technical back-up needed to make the work as profitable as possible.

Cooperatives with various objectives have sprung up to act as multi-purpose collectives on a community level, capable of solving all the farming problems of the community.

Each adviser provides intensive training for 320 farmers, 32 of whom are selected from their area to serve as model farmers.

The first results are already very encouraging, since the farmers themselves seek advice and apply it appropriately, as proved by the increased yields of cereals and olives.

Agricultural services have female technicians to establish a dialogue with farmwomen so that they can work more effectively.

Tourism

Like agriculture, this constitutes an area of activity which has seen balanced development, thanks to the geographical, historical

and cultural trump card held by the city of Marrakech, making it a city which is predestined for successful holidays.

The influx of foreign visitors to Marrakech, has continued to grow and has now reached some 600,000 visitors annually; an immediate consequence of this has been the interest of property developers investing in the development of the hotel infrastructure.

The number of classified hotels has increased to some 12,000 beds.

A new hotel district is in the process of being developed; it covers 700 hectares



Shopping in Marrakech

divided into several lots for three, four and five-star establishments plus an 18-hole golf course and various other facilities. With this hotel district, the city's accommodation capacity will reach 50,000 beds in the next five years.

The town has more than 30 tennis courts, a horse-riding club and three golf courses.

Crafts contribute much to safeguarding the city's cultural, historical and artistic identity. Characteristic of the importance of this sector is its role in foreign trade and the number of workers which it employs, numbering 80,000 craftsmen or 6 per cent of the provincial population.

Industry

The industrial fabric of the province is made up of more than 350 production units offering employment to 66,580 persons. Agribusiness continues to be the dominant activity, providing 3,000 permanent jobs and seasonal work for 25,000.

Alongside these agro-industrial units, other units are currently developing in various branches of industry, particularly in plastics, construction and tanning.

Agadir

Agadir occupies a central position, linking the north and the south. This city constitutes a fulcrum of economic development, a metropolis of territorial balance: it is the capital of the economic region of the south, which numbers 11 provinces.

Not until the post-war economic boom did the economy of Agadir develop and then, on 29 January 1960, 85 per cent of the town disappeared as a result of a powerful earth tremor which claimed almost 20,000 victims. On the day after this terrible catastrophe, the late King Mohammed V ordered the reconstruction of the town and put the heir to the throne, King Hassan II, in charge of the operation.

The population has grown from 16,695 inhabitants in 1961 to 115,000 in 1982, with an average growth rate of 9.9 per cent. There are two factors behind this trend: natural growth and immigration.

From a geographical point of view, Agadir is 60 per cent mountainous terrain, with the High Atlas to the north. The remaining 40 per cent is flatland, with the plain of Souss to the east and the plain of Haouz to the south.

The climate is mild, especially along the coast where the cold sea current from the Canary Islands gives a clement temperature range of between 20°C and 27°C.

Tourism

Agadir's privileged geographical location and favorable weather conditions make it currently the prime focus of tourism in the kingdom.

In terms of accommodation, 22 per cent of all beds available are established in Agadir and hotel capacity has grown constantly since 1965 to reach 14,479 beds in 1987. Moreover, the tourist industry is destined for considerable development according to studies on the development of the tourist industry carried out by Sonaba.

Agadir's hinterland offers enormous potential for tourism and is attracting the interest of tour promoters; on this score, Taghazout is regarded as a prime site for the future development of the tourist industry in Agadir.

The provincial authorities are aware of the importance of organizing the sector to achieve better presentation and management of their product, Agadir, and have taken steps to bring together professionals within a provincial committee so that their actions can be sensibly coordinated. This committee is working to promote dialogue between professionals so that they can best harmonize the drive to con-

centrate the efforts of the State and the private sector both in terms of promotion and of the quality of the product.

Sea Fishing

The coasts of southern Morocco have extensive fishery resources.

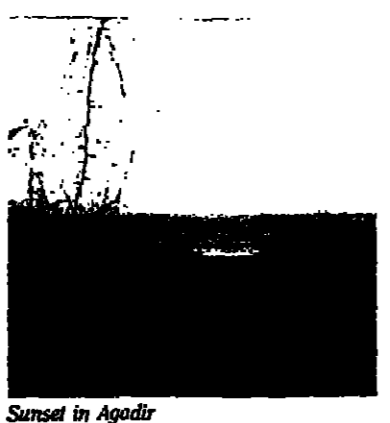
The port of Agadir takes pride of place in the sea fishing sector, landing an average of 41 per cent of domestic production and 44 per cent of pelagic catches.

Since 1964, the port of Agadir has led Moroccan fish production and sardine fishing.

Thanks to the construction of a new port, we are currently witnessing the beginnings of a transfer of the deep-sea fishing fleet (previously based in Las Palmas) to Agadir and the arrival in Agadir of other companies involved in this form of fishing.

Agriculture

The cultivable area of the province is 130,060 hectares with 35,000 hectares irrigated and a "hour" area of 95,000 hectares.



Sunset in Agadir



Agadir Bay

Because of the major advantages enjoyed by the region the agricultural sector is expecting extraordinary expansion, thanks to the rapid spread of growing in greenhouses, the introduction of new crops and the use of very modern methods of irrigation.

As for livestock, meat production has reached 4,700 metric tons while milk amounts to 25,200,000 liters.

The cooperative movement is very dynamic in this sector, with 89 dairy, 64 agricultural and 92 livestock cooperatives.

Forestry covers 249,275 hectares, with 162,607 hectares of argan trees.

Industry

Despite the decidedly touristic character of the town, Agadir forms the industrial focus for all the economic region of the south, where agribusiness and fishing industries predominate, due to the diversity of its agricultural and marine wealth.

Agadir has more than 200 production units, including 21 fish canning factories, producing 190,000 metric tons per annum and nine factories for byproducts producing 690,000 metric tons.

Two important industrial areas are currently being developed (Tassila and Ait Melloul) and will contribute to the recovery of the industrial sector in the province.

Alongside modern industry, we must not forget the development of traditional crafts. They are linked mainly to the dynamism of the tourist industry and especially feature leatherwork, carpet-making, tapestry, woodwork and weaving.

Agadir is the second airport in Morocco after Casablanca as regards number of passengers and there are plans for a second major airport in the province.

Fez

The location of the town of Fez at the meeting point of three great natural features - the Rif mountains, the Middle Atlas mountains and the plateau of Saïs - gives it a great natural diversity.

To the north it is flanked by two mountains: Zalagh and Tghat. Stretching out to the west is the eastern end of Saïs, a plain situated between 350 and 500 meters above sea level. This area drains into a large network of little streams which run through the town and into the sehou.

Fez enjoys a temperate semi-continental climate and average annual precipitation of 600 millimeters, with an average of 84 rainy days a year. There is more or less regular snowfall in the hinterland at heights above 1,200 meters.

Large areas of forest form a natural stockade around the town. The most widespread species are holm oak (50 per cent of the province's forested area), thuya (22 per cent), cedar (48 per cent), Pine (2 per cent) and alfa (1 per cent); the remainder (21 per cent) is made up of a great variety of species.

The setting of these forests is greatly enriched by vast water resources, with many lakes and springs offering pleasant excursions and opportunities for hunting and fishing.

Fez is also renowned for its thermal springs. The spa of Moulay Youcoub, has very hot sulphurous, radioactive waters which are used to treat rheumatism and skin, gynaecological and ENT complaints.

The spa at Sidi Harazem is characterized by natural mineral water bearing sodium, bicarbonate, calcium and magnesium. It is believed to help in treating illnesses of the kidneys and urinary tract.

Industry

Economic activity in Fez can be broken down into:

- A crafts sector which provides low-capital-intensive jobs and which adapts to demand.
- A broad spectrum of classic and competitive industrial activity.
- Advanced industry which demands much capital and skill.

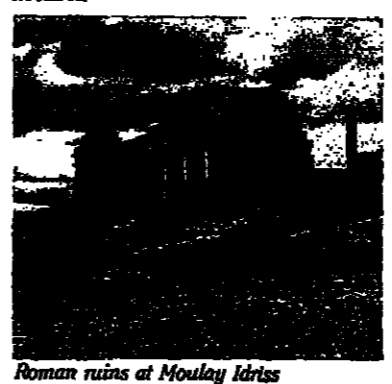
This mix of activities enables the town to claim to be the second industrial city of the Kingdom after Casablanca.



17th century tannery

such as COFTEX, TEXNOR, MANUDRA and then COTEF (Africa's biggest textile complex), followed by the creation and extension of many flour mills, oil mills and other agro-alimentary plants connected with the agricultural potential of the region. Modernization of the country's economic blueprint has enabled the town of Fez to enjoy a whole range of advanced businesses, especially in the fields of mechanics, electricity and electronics.

Thus the town numbers some 700 industrial units providing more than 20,000 jobs, with four industrial estates covering 246 hectares.



Roman ruins at Moulay Idris

At the same time, the town boasts many training establishments such as: the multi-discipline university, the University Institute of Technology, the Institute of Applied Technology, the Institute of Leather and Textiles, technical training centres for Urban Planning, Architecture, Building, Civil Engineering, the Hotel School, the Higher Institute for Information Technology and Management and many centers for professional qualifications.

This economic framework could not have been strengthened without sustained input from the work force, nor without feminine savoir faire. Moroccan women have thus become both an important factor in development and a dynamic component in the family and social cell, drawing inspiration and guidance from fundamental Arabo-Muslim norms and values.

Tourism

The Medina in Fez is history made present. Souk, production units, mosques, medersas, hammams, domestic ovens, places are all interwoven to constitute a specific network organised into districts where the social and spatial unity has continued to this day as a living example of harmony.

Dar Hadara (House of Civilization), headquarters of the association Hadara Maroc, is a house dating from the 19th century and covers more than 2,500 square meters in the very heart of the Medina.

Its harmonious proportions, rich decorations, luxurious spaces and the charm of its gardens and terraces make it a jewel. It was brought back to life by a dynamic and dedicated team.

It has become a place where information, careful thought and animation are brought together to safeguard Fez, and provides its members and their friends with one of the most beautiful houses in the old town of Fez.

Within a traditional setting it provides them with exhibition rooms, a concert hall, reception rooms and gardens for talks, receptions, meals and whatever Moroccan or international cultural activity may be proposed.

Visiting Fez also means staying in its hotels, some of which rank among the best in the world. Is the Jamaat Palace not one of the 10 top hotels in the world? And, as for the Hotel de Fez, it wears its five stars with elegance and invites you to sample the magical charm of ancient Fez.

Triumphs in TV technology SAMSUNG Electronics SATURDAY-SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 5-6, 1988

ECONOMIC SCENE

Western Loans to Soviets Provide Little Leverage

By PETER PASSELL

NEW YORK — Will Mikhail S. Gorbachev try to shore up support at home with foreign-financed consumer imports? In the past three years Soviet hard-currency debts have nearly doubled. And in the past few weeks the Soviet Union has negotiated lines of credit exceeding \$9 billion, setting off speculation that desperate Soviet leaders were about to stop worrying about foreign debt and learn to love designer jeans.

The Soviets may have obtained credits they won't use, in order to stimulate a bidding war.

THE REDUCTION in sales of heavily taxed vodka, which used to absorb one-sixth of all private purchasing power, has left Soviet consumers with a lot more rubles in their pockets but little more to buy. The result: a sense that perestroika means longer lines and emptier shelves.

See SCENE, Page 15

Stake Is Sold By Bond

After Bank Deal, Focus on Lorrho

Reuters

LONDON — Bond Corp. Holdings Ltd. has sold its 14.9 percent stake in Standard Chartered PLC, the Australian conglomerate said Friday, leading to heightened speculation that it would make a run on shares in Lorrho PLC.

But they said a bid for Lorrho would be difficult, given the strength of the Lorrho chairman Roland (Toby) Rowland's personal stake and those of loyal shareholders. Together, they are thought to control 35 percent of Lorrho's equity.



Richard Branson, chairman of Virgin Group PLC, whose Virgin Atlantic Airways is flying high.

Branson's Classy Virgin Atlantic

After Four Years, the British Airline Earns Its Wings

By Robert E. Dallos

NEW YORK — When the British entrepreneur Richard Branson started Virgin Atlantic Airways four years ago, he wanted to call the seat categories on his planes "upper class" and "riffraff class."

now Mr. Branson and a group of other managers are buying up the shares outstanding and taking the company private once more. The transaction is expected to be completed in January.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for Australia, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other values. Includes entries for Argentina, Australia, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other interest rates. Includes entries for 3-month, 6-month, etc.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Deposit, Bid, Ask, and other Asian dollar deposit rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund, Bid, Ask, and other U.S. money market fund data.

Gold

Table with columns for Gold, Bid, Ask, and other gold market data.

Brazil Sets Limits on Pay, Prices

By Richard House

SAO PAULO — Brazilian business leaders, government officials and trade union representatives signed a pact Friday limiting wages and prices in an attempt to control 1,000 percent annual inflation.

But though the so-called "Social Pact" was negotiated by President Jose Sarney's administration and signed in Brasilia by Sao Paulo business leaders, whose factories produce almost 20 percent of the nation's gross domestic product, the government has not formally committed itself to enforcing the price controls, which cover only a very limited range.

West German Boom Pushes Ahead

By Ferdinand Protzman

FRANKFURT — A spate of West German data released Friday indicate that the nation's economic performance remains strong, with exports continuing to power industrial growth.

political decision and the French government keeps saying they do not want a revaluation because they don't want to lift interest rates. The situation cannot go on indefinitely, but when the exchange rates will be adjusted has become a roulette game.

Maxwell Selling Up to £1 Billion Worth of Assets

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Maxwell Communication Corp. said Friday that it would sell a major portion of its assets to help finance its takeover of Macmillan Inc. The sale of assets, estimated to be worth up to £1 billion, would reduce Maxwell's printing operations but leave it solidly in publishing.



Robert Maxwell

With his Macmillan acquisition and the decision to sell some of its printing assets, Mr. Maxwell appeared eager to narrow the gap between his publishing interests and those of his rival, Rupert Murdoch, the Australian-born press magnate.

Judiciary

Three more liberal Supreme Court justices. William J. Brennan Jr. will be in the next presidential race, but the new president will have the opportunity to appoint to the Supreme Court a justice who will not legislate from the bench.

Lange Sacks Privatization Minister

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Prime Minister David Lange said Friday that he had dismissed Richard Prebble, the minister of state-owned enterprises, because the two could not agree on a procedure for selling 2 billion New Zealand dollars (\$1.25 billion) worth of state businesses by March 31.

statement that the government would proceed with the sales. "For the moment, all one can say is that they are highly controversial and could well be quite seriously damaging to the government," he said.

Value Line

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Marceau Eases Pressure on Societe Generale

PARIS — The investment concern Marceau Investments, in an apparent retreat from its assault on Societe Generale, said Friday that it did not envisage raising its current 9.16 percent stake in the bank much above 10 percent.



Georges Pébereau

In a statement, the investor group headed by Georges Pébereau said it wanted to establish "trustful collaboration" with the management of Societe Generale and give priority to dialogue with managers.

In this spirit, Marceau said, it does not expect to substantially increase its stake in the immediate future above the threshold authorized last week by French banking authorities, unless necessary to defend its own interests.

The price of Societe Generale stock, listed on the Paris Bourse Friday after the Marceau statement, the move was seen as signaling a truce between Marceau and Societe Generale.

Societe Generale shares closed at 542 francs (\$89.25) in heavy volume, down 12 francs. Six weeks ago, the stock was trading at 419.50 francs. A 9.16 percent stake would have thus increased in value during

that time by about 710 million francs to about 3.12 billion francs.

The chairman of Societe Generale, Marc Vienot, has described Marceau's stake building as hostile and has called for clarification of the makeup of Societe Generale de Gestion et de Participations, or SIGP, through which Marceau acquired an 8.63 percent stake in So-

ciete Generale. Marceau has a further 0.53 percent in the bank.

The official banking committee also made clarification of the stockholder composition a condition for its clearance of the stake-building last week by Marceau.

SIGP, with capital of 3.1 billion (\$512 million) francs, is owned by a complex series of holding companies but is controlled by Marceau, which has invested 400 million francs of the total capital.

Marceau detailed the holding companies in his Friday statement. Stockholders in SIGP are the French state-owned savings bank Caisse des Depots et de Consignations, which has 32.32 percent control and 1 billion francs invested; the British investment bank Kleinwort Benson, with 12.78 percent and 400 million francs invested; the French shoe group Chaussures André, with 1.6 percent and 50 million francs; and the mineral water company Source Perrier, also with 1.6 percent and 50 million francs, and a holding group called Camelia, with 51.7 percent and 1.3 billion francs invested.

SIGP's capital is further boosted by an unidentified 300 million franc loan.

Camelia, which is capitalized at 1.3 billion francs, is owned by the cosmetics group L'Oréal, with 15.30 percent and 200 million francs, the real estate promoter Christian Pellerin with 8.31 percent and 110 million francs, the British insurance group Eagle Star, a subsidiary of BAT Industries PLC, with 7.56 percent and 100 million francs.

In addition, Chaussures André and Perrier each holds 3.82 percent and has 50 million francs invested, while another holding company, Marcofen, has 61.19 percent and 800 million francs.

Marcofen is held by Marceau Investments with 50.01 percent control and 400 million francs; L'Oréal with 25 percent and 200 million francs; and Chaussures André and Perrier, each with a 12.50 percent stake and 100 million francs invested.

When he questioned the control of SIGP earlier this week, Mr. Vienot said Mr. Pébereau had earlier told him that the private investment banker Edmond Sefra and the U.S. investment bank Drexel Burnham Lambert were backing Marceau.

He said the request would be considered by the Office of Fair Trading, which would in turn advise the Department of Trade and Industry on a suitable timetable for the sale.

The Office of Fair Trading declined to comment on when it would decide on the timing, saying that negotiations were continuing. On the London Stock Exchange, BP shares rose 2.5 pence to close at 247 on Friday.

(Reuters, AP)

Kuwait Wants 5 Years to Sell Its BP Stake

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Kuwait has asked the British government for five years to comply with an order to reduce its stake in British Petroleum PLC to 9.9 percent from 21.6 percent, the Office of Fair Trading said Friday.

A spokesman for the office said the request had been made during the past week by the Kuwait Investment Office, the London-based investment arm of the Kuwaiti government.

It followed an order last month by the British Department of Trade and Industry that Kuwait reduce its stake in BP within one year.

At that time, however, the department appeared to indicate that the timetable was flexible and that market conditions would be taken into account.

The order came after a finding by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission that the large Kuwaiti stake in BP posed a potential conflict of interest.

The commission cited Kuwait's membership in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries as a problem. Kuwait is one of the world's largest exporters.

The Kuwait Investment Office would incur a loss of about £350 million (\$622 million) if it sold the 700 million shares now. The BP stake is worth about £3 billion.

The office holds an estimated £9 billion in British equity.

After the British order, a spokesman for the Kuwaiti government said Kuwait would do whatever was necessary to protect its economic interests in Britain.

Diplomatic and banking sources said that Kuwait was likely to look for ways to sell its shares rather than challenge the British ruling in the courts.

A lawyer for the firm representing the Kuwait Investment Office, Michael Walters, said Friday that Kuwait considered five years to be the amount of time that would enable it to "divest to the level required with the least possibility of

creating a disorderly market." He is a partner in the Stephenson Harwood law firm.

He said the request would be considered by the Office of Fair Trading, which would in turn advise the Department of Trade and Industry on a suitable timetable for the sale.

The Office of Fair Trading declined to comment on when it would decide on the timing, saying that negotiations were continuing. On the London Stock Exchange, BP shares rose 2.5 pence to close at 247 on Friday.

(Reuters, AP)

MCI Offers a Network Solely for Facsimile Transmission

NEW YORK — Taking advantage of the boom in use of facsimile machines, MCI Communications Corp. said Thursday that it would offer business customers a special network for transmission of facsimile messages.

Separately, American Telephone & Telegraph Co. introduced a portable facsimile machine small enough to fit under an airline seat. The machine weighs 11 pounds (5 kilograms), plugs into any telephone outlet and has a built-in telephone.

MCI said its new network, called MCI Fax, would transmit facsimiles on fiber-optic lines to insure the quality of images. The Fax network would be separate from MCI's voice and data systems, which carry conversations and transfer large amounts of information.

The Washington-based company said the Fax network would save customers money because it offers a variety of services whose prices are based more closely on the actual amount of time used than is the case with billing for voice transmission.

Customers will be billed for an initial 30 seconds and then in six-second increments, instead of by the more conventional one-minute billing increments.

MCI is the second largest long-distance company in the United States, after AT&T. AT&T and U.S. Sprint Communications Co., which carry facsimile transmissions on their separate networks, said they did not plan to offer a separate facsimile network.

Tim Price, MCI's vice president of sales and marketing, valued the facsimile transmission

Italy Sets Stock Sale For Bank

ROME — The public offering of 13.2 percent of the Italian state merchant bank Mediobanca SpA by its majority shareholders, three Italian state banks, will probably take place from Nov. 21 to 25, banking sources said Friday.

The move will effectively complete the state's partial privatization plan for Mediobanca.

The three state banks — Banca Commerciale Italiana, Credito Italiano and Banco di Roma SpA — are selling a further 5 percent stake in Mediobanca to a private group of investors, which already has 20 percent and is part of the bank stockholders' syndicate.

A total of 50 percent of Mediobanca shares will be held by individual investors once the sale is completed. The remaining 50 percent will be evenly divided between the group of private investors and the three state banks.

The share sale price will be based on the stock's average market price over the 15 trading sessions preceding the start of the sale, less 4 percent. The private investors will pay 12 percent more than the public for their shares, sources said.

The conditions and timing of the sale, as proposed by the three state banks, have still to be approved by the stock market regulatory body, Consob.

Mediobanca shares closed in Milan on Thursday at 20,270 lire (\$135), up from 20,190 lire on Wednesday, and rose further to 20,300 lire in after-hours trading.

Lloyd's to Move Into West Germany

FRANKFURT — Lloyd's of London, the world's leading insurance market, said Friday that it planned to open an office in West Germany next year in the latest move by a major insurer to stake a cross-border claim before the lowering of European Community trade barriers by 1992.

Industry statistics show that the West German insurance market is Europe's largest. Premium income in West Germany at the end of 1986 was 55.4 billion European currency units (\$64.7 billion), followed by Britain at 43 billion ECU.

British insurance analysts think the West German market is ripe for foreign entry, but long-established German firms are planning to resist.

Lloyd's, with a tradition three centuries old, has not yet opened overseas branches because of its structure as a society of underwriters rather than a single firm. The West German office will be a representative one that does no direct business.

The European Community has relatively few restrictions on reinsurance in which Lloyd's is also active, but direct insurance within the 12-nation bloc is still highly regulated.

However, a directive allowing foreign insurers to underwrite large industrial risks beginning in 1990 is likely to open the market. Insurance analysts said the EC directive, signed in June, was probably a major impetus to Lloyd's decision.

Michael Lindsay of Banque Paribas in London called Lloyd's move "a competitive measure."

"I think it is an indication about the way people are starting to change their attitudes toward the 1992 scenario and one unified market," he said.

Bankside Syndicates, part of the Lloyd's market, said two syndicates it manages also had appointed a West German representative, who will probably research the ma-

rine insurance market, but not initially underwrite risks.

Insurance sources said another Lloyd's syndicate was preparing to open a similar office in Italy.

About 40 British insurers are among the more than 100 foreign firms in Germany, the West German insurance association said. Foreign companies still must conform to domestic regulations, which many find restrictive, but once restrictions are lifted, they will be able to sell policies like those they offer back home.

Mr. Lindsay of Paribas said the West German market "is one of the markets with the most potential in the world."

"It is very tightly regulated," he said. "Although it is competitive, it is not as competitive as it could be."

West German insurers believe the market will be tough for outsiders to crack. The industry is centered in Munich but is highly regionalized, favoring domestic firms with big networks.

The insurers in West Germany have had time to build up clientele, with some agencies dating back five generations. They are now cooperating with banks to gain more access to customers.

Helmut Gies, management board chief of Aachener & Münchener Betreibern AG, said, "Our first line of defense must be to make customers resistant to foreign offers."

In Mitsubishi Motors Issue, Demand Far Exceeds Supply

TOKYO — Securities houses have received many orders for a public offering of Mitsubishi Motors Corp. shares, far exceeding the total offer planned for Dec. 5, brokerage spokesmen said Friday.

Mitsubishi Motors, the fifth largest Japanese automaker, will issue 70.3 million new shares, or about 10 percent of the company's capital, when it is listed on the Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya stock exchanges.

Some analysts are recommending purchase of shares in other auto companies and those of related Mitsubishi firms, which are likely to rise along with the offered shares after the listing because of the difficulty in buying Mitsubishi Motors shares.

Brokers were allowed to invite investor orders beginning on Oct. 21, when Mitsubishi applied to the Finance Ministry for the listing, although the official subscription will not start until Monday, when

the issue price will be announced. The payment period will be Nov. 14 to 16.

A 10 percent share of total issues will go to Mitsubishi's employee stock group.

Nikko Securities Co., the lead manager, will manage 35.89 million shares; Nomura Securities Co. and Daiwa Securities Co., 8.79 million shares each; and Yamaichi Securities Co., 5.63 million shares. The rest will be managed by 17 other brokerages, including three overseas firms.

The maximum purchase is 1,000 shares per household or corporation. The exchanges also require brokerages to sell 40 percent or more of the shares in the Tokyo area, 20 percent or more in the Nagoya area and 28.05 percent or more in the Osaka area.

The financial daily Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported that the issue price was set at 850 yen (\$6.80) on Nov. 1, but Mitsubishi Motors declined to comment.

H.K. Telecom Posts 20% Rise In Net For Half

HONG KONG — Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. said Friday that net profit for the first six months of its fiscal year rose 20 percent, to 1.72 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$220 million) from 1.43 billion a year earlier.

Revenue for the period ending Sept. 30 was 3.82 billion dollars, compared with 3.28 billion. Per share, earnings were 15.6 cents, up from 12.9 cents.

The board declared an interim dividend of 11 cents a share, with an option to convert the dividends into new fully paid shares.

H.K. Telecommunications was formed in January by a merger of Cable & Wireless Hong Kong Ltd. and Hong Kong Telephone Co., both subsidiaries of the British concern Cable & Wireless PLC.

Comparisons to the previous period take into account the results of both companies last year.

The company is Hong Kong's biggest in terms of market capitalization. (AP, Reuters)

MAXWELL: Publisher Is Planning Sale of Up to £1 Billion in Assets

(Continued from first finance page) market share in the large and lucrative U.S. publishing sector.

Mr. Maxwell is publisher of Britain's mass-circulation tabloid, the Daily Mirror, the second largest newspaper in the country. He also publishes an array of scientific journals. His printing operations are Britain's largest, and his plants in the United States are second only to R.R. Donnelley & Sons.

Maxwell-Communication's U.S. printing operations are to be retained pending further review, the company said.

A Maxwell Communication executive said that nothing had changed regarding plans to publish a new European daily, The European, beginning in January. In a recent interview, Mr. Maxwell said The European had a potential circulation of 600,000 copies, half of which would be sold in Britain.

"These moves represent a major strategic refocusing of our business in the publishing arena on both sides of the Atlantic," Mr. Maxwell said.

He added that the planned disposals would allow the group to concentrate on enhancing cash flow from the remaining integrated businesses.

Mr. Connor said that assets under consideration for disposal could carry a price tag of £1 billion, "with the property portfolio presenting the only uncertainty."

Mr. Maxwell's successful \$90.25 share offer for Macmillan came after a bitter four-month struggle, much of which took place in and out of U.S. courtrooms.

The path was cleared for Maxwell Communication to buy Macmillan on Wednesday when the Delaware Supreme Court invalidated a merger agreement between Macmillan's board and Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co., a U.S. buyout firm that had offered \$90.05 a share and various arrangements to secure Macmillan assets if the overall bid failed.

After that court decision, Macmillan's board recommended that its shareholders accept the Maxwell offer, and Kohlberg Kravis withdrew.

Analysts in London widely agreed that the price paid for Macmillan was high, approximately 32 times Macmillan's reported earnings.

VIRGIN: Branson's Classy Airline Earns Its Wings

(Continued from first finance page) the airline's "Intropacer Flier Program," in which upper class travelers, as they board the plane, are handed a free economy-class stand-by ticket for later use.

Now, Mr. Branson said, the front cabin is so popular that it frequently takes several days to get a confirmed reservation. The number of seats in economy class, which is also patronized by many people on business trips, has been reduced to 223 so that the upper class cabin can hold 74. More than half of all of the airline's passengers are now business travelers.

Virgin Atlantic planes, Mr. Branson said, flew with loads averaging 85 percent on the Miami route and 77 percent between Newark and London in the fiscal year that ended July 31. That compares with an average for all trans-Atlantic carriers in the mid-60 percent range. In the summer months, he said, the airline's load factors were consistently 100 percent.

"The income from business people is fantastic," he said. Cargo is also an important

source of revenue and profit for the airline, accounting for about a third of each, Mr. Branson said.

In the 1987 fiscal year, profit totaled \$20.8 million, and despite start-up costs for the new routes, he predicted a profit of \$29.5 million in the current fiscal year.

But Virgin Atlantic plans to go slow. Having seen the mistakes of others, Mr. Branson said, it will stay small, with plans to fly to no more than 10 major cities from London. And there will not be more than one flight daily to any of these destinations.

Mr. Branson does not want to make the same errors others did, and he said he believes that the downfall of Sir Freddie Laker came because he tried to make his airline grow too fast.

And, although he runs 120 companies in 23 countries and even though a recent straw poll of British Airways voters named him third most popular after Prince Charles and Pope John Paul II, he is not ashamed to learn from another's mistakes.

"I think he paid 20 percent too much for Macmillan," Mr. Terrington said.

Industry observers gave Mr. Maxwell credit for his persistence in acquiring Macmillan, following his failed attempts to take over Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc. and Bell & Howell Co., two major U.S. publishers.

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ESORTS & GUIDES INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page) ARKOSTOCATS, MERCEDES, SAN FRANCISCO WILDFLOWERS, LONDON, LONDON, KENSINGTON, LONDON, BELGRAVIA, CAPRICE-NYC, ZURICH SUZAN.

Washington... Senate until 1988...

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+	117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+	117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+	117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+	117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+	117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+	117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	Chg.
117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+	117 1/2	117 1/2	IBM	4.8 12 1/2	+

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) Nov. 4, 1983

Not exact value quotations are provided by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue price. The symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (D) - daily; (W) - weekly; (B) - bi-monthly; (M) - monthly; (Q) - quarterly; (S) - semi-annually; (Y) - yearly.

Fund Name	Share Price	Change	Div. Yld.	PE Ratio
ALM GROUP	10.25	+	4.8	12.5
ALM GROUP	10.25	+	4.8	12.5
ALM GROUP	10.25	+	4.8	12.5

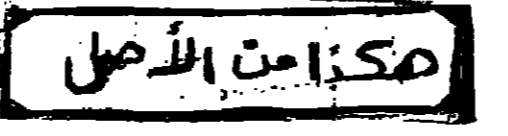
Other Funds

Fund Name	Share Price	Change	Div. Yld.	PE Ratio
ALM GROUP	10.25	+	4.8	12.5
ALM GROUP	10.25	+	4.8	12.5

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Current Yield	Bid	Ask
ALM GROUP	10.25	+	4.8
ALM GROUP	10.25	+	4.8

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613395F for further information.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises on U.S. Jobless Data

NEW YORK—A U.S. employment report that was stronger than expected pushed the dollar higher against key foreign currencies on Friday, as investors expected an increase in interest rates to cool the rate of economic growth.

The Labor Department said the jobless rate for October dropped to 5.3 percent and nonfarm payrolls rose by 273,000, well above market expectations.

Deutsche marks in New York from 1.7783 DM Thursday and to 1.7810 on Friday, said Tsuneo Ohmori, senior manager at Sanwa Bank's foreign-exchange section.

London Dollar Rates

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, and Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Pound sterling, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, and French franc.

BRAZIL: ECONOMY: OECD Sees Rosy Prospects Until 1990

Wage, Price Pact

(Continued from first finance page) The OECD urges governments to seize the opportunity of the "unusually favorable" — even euphoric — economic climate to accelerate the pace of structural reforms needed to "underpin and sustain the improvement."

(Continued from page 1) ending 8.75 percent this year, 7.25 percent next year and 6.75 percent in 1990.

The OECD warns that growth this year has been accompanied by some rises in inflation, now at an average rate of about 4 percent, and says that it could build up — particularly in the United States and Canada and in Britain and a number of smaller European countries — if the slower growth projected for next year fails to occur.

ing to \$118 billion next year and \$111 billion in 1990 from an expected \$133 billion this year. The September IMF forecast put the U.S. deficit at nearly \$129 billion this year and next year.

"Continuation of uncertainty in this area," it added, "could damage market confidence and stability — especially if, as is possible, the trend in monthly trade figures becomes less favorable."

The Japanese surplus is expected falling from \$78 billion this year to \$71 billion next year and in 1990.

But, in contrast to earlier forecasts, the West German current account surplus is projected to increase \$1 billion a year through 1990, to \$48 billion.

The counterpart of West Germany's increasing surplus appears to be an ever widening deficit in other European countries. Britain's deficit is projected to rise from \$22 billion this year to \$29.5 billion in 1990; Italy's from \$3.4 billion to \$6.3 billion; Spain's from \$1.7 billion to \$6.5 billion; and Sweden's from \$1.8 billion to \$3.5 billion.

JOBS: October Unemployment Report Points to Further Economic Growth

(Continued from page 1) Pittsburgh. "It was a very strong report, very strong indeed. The manufacturing component was a very powerful one and the figures suggest that the fourth quarter could be a lot stronger than most people had expected."

Manufacturing employment, which had dropped by a total of 45,000 jobs in August and September, rebounded with an increase of almost 100,000 last month.

Mr. Roach said, "The increase in wages gives the consumer purchasing power that will keep spending on a solid footing through the year."

F. Ward McCarthy, chief financial economist for Merrill Lynch Capital Markets Inc. said, "There are really mixed signals on the economy. The consumer side is going nowhere. What's driving the economy is manufacturing."

SCENE: Scant Leverage in Loans

(Continued from first finance page) that the potential leverage over Soviet actions is limited.

Soviet leaders understand that foreign credits offer, at best, a little more time to beat back domestic resistance to change. If they cannot soon cut the Gordian knot that binds the post-Stalinist economy, \$10 billion or \$20 billion or \$50 billion in imports will not make any difference.

The hard questions posed by Soviet borrowing are political, not economic. Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, a thoughtful and unromantic analyst of the Soviet Union, argues for linking credit policy to Soviet behavior. Loans, he contends, should be conditional on cooperation in arms control, progress in human rights and shifts in economic resources from military to civilian use.

They surely also understand that a hard line from the United States would divide the Western alliance. West Germany, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea all have strong political interests in closer economic ties with the Soviet Union. Italy, France and Britain have strong commercial interests in keeping up with their allies. None would take kindly to lectures from the world's largest debtor on why they should not lend to one of the world's most cautious borrowers.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks, including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

Table of stock prices for various companies, including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

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Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of AMEX closing prices for various stocks, including ABB, ABB, ABB, etc.

BOOKS

MAJOR TAYLOR: The Extraordinary Career of a Champion Bicycle Racer

By Andrew Ritchie. Illustrated. 302 pages. \$18.95. Bicycle Books Inc. P.O. Box 2038, Mill Valley, Calif. 94941.

HEARTS OF LIONS: The History of American Bicycle Racing

By Peter Nye. Illustrated. 317 pages. \$19.95. W. W. Norton, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10110.

WIDE-EYED AND LEGLESS: Inside the Tour de France

By Jeff Connor. 212 pages. £5.95. Sportspages/Simon & Schuster, West Garden Place, Kendal Street, London W2 7AQ.

Reviewed by Samuel Abt

RECALL the first black athlete in a major American sport and memory summons Jackie Robinson as he broke the color bar in major league baseball in 1947. Remember the taunts Robinson endured, the threats, and how for years he honored his promise not to retaliate but to let his accomplishments respond for him.

Major Taylor traveled that road first, a long half-century before Robinson. A forgotten pioneer, Taylor was a champion bicycle racer in a day when the Telegram Trophy Race in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1896 could attract 50,000 spectators, "the biggest crowd ever gathered by day light in Worcester," according to a local newspaper. Spalding's Official Bicycle Guide for 1898 summed it up: "Cycle racing occupies as prominent a place in the estimation of the ever-vacillating public as any sport recorded on the calendar."

For a handful of years, Taylor dominated the competition. He made triumphant tours of Europe and Australia, defeating all champions there. "The Fastest Bicycle Rider in the World" he could truthfully call his autobiography, citing the many speed records he set, the world championship he won in 1899 and the U.S. sprint championships in 1899 and 1900.

Yet Taylor was virtually an outcast in the sport in the United States because of his color. He would have been forgotten anyway, as all the old champions were forgot-

ten on the track sport went into decline in the 1930s. But a main point made by Andrew Ritchie in this earnest and widely researched study is that Taylor hardly left a trace that he had passed.

"Why is Major Taylor's name barely mentioned in the histories of black participation in American sports?" the author asks. "Why has it taken so long for this forgotten black hero to be rewarded with public acclaim?"

Ritchie's answer in part is "the same racism that was instrumental in trying to suppress Taylor's accomplishments while he was competing continued to suppress the memory of his achievements after his retirement from racing in 1910, at the age of 32."

However tendencies this appears to be, Ritchie does show how badly Taylor was often treated. Time and again other riders ganged up against him in races and used economic pressure and bicycling laws to keep him out of competition. Throughout, Taylor turned the other cheek. "I try to do clean riding without receiving the advantage of anything or from anybody," he wrote in his autobiography, which has been heavily mined by Ritchie. "I only ask from them the same kind of treatment which I give and am willing to continue to give."

Does this sound saintly? That is one word for Major Taylor, who seems almost never to use physical or verbal violence against those riders who abused him. He had his own code, did Major Taylor.

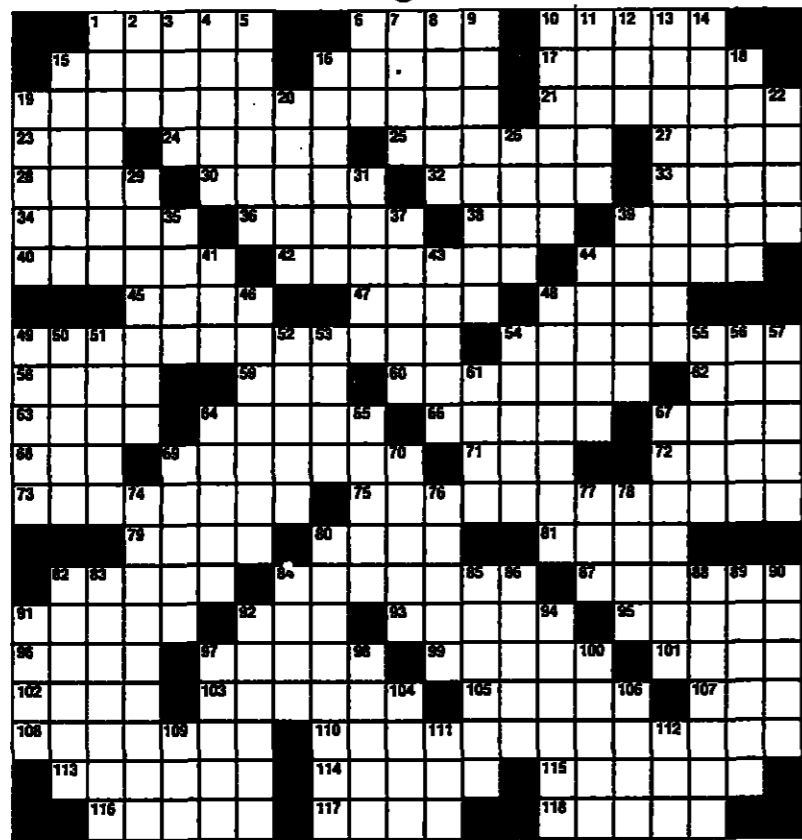
"I always played the game fairly and tried my hardest," he could rightfully say, "although I was not always given a square deal or anything like it." As Ritchie makes clear, not even close to anything like it.

Major Taylor is a key figure, of course, in Peter Nye's "Hearts of Lions," a thorough and nicely written history of bicycle racing in the United States. From Mile-a-Minute Murphy to Greg LeMond, the gang's all here. Nye's love of the sport shines through every page.

Far, far less knowledgeable than Ritchie and Nye is Jeff Connor, a British reporter, whose "Wide-Eyed and Legless" is an innocent's abroad account of the 1987 Tour de France from the inside of the race, where reporters are rarely allowed to penetrate. Conroy Britain's hapless ANC team, the copyrite Connor found himself sharing the riders' lives and serving as a go-between in continuous bickering. His book is not the hilarious story it would have been if he had understood all that he was seeing, but it is good-natured enough.

Samuel Abt is on the staff of the International Herald Tribune.

Particularizing By Bert H. Kruse



DOWN

- 26 Thwart
29 Ghastly
31 Indian tongue: Var.
35 Only
37 Villain
39 Pituitary location
41 Dry foe
43 "Taras Bulba" author
44 Incursions
46 Hold dear
48 Certain two-wheeled carriages
49 —arms
50 Kind of acid
51 Known, in Nice
52 Musical chord
53 Pay attention
54 Actress Leigh
55 Italian metropolis
56 Heaven: Comb. form
57 Dispatches
61 Sally — (tea cake)
64 Bargain; deal
65 Aristocratic butterfly
69 Cell-producing gland
70 Student, at times
74 Lollapalooza, to a flapper
76 Encourages change
77 H.R.E. part
78 Regrets
80 Lauren Bacall vehicle
82 Cargo units
83 —stone (famous tablet)
84 Vocal approval
85 Dines at home
86 It was a Bearcat
88 Barbershop sweetheart
89 Fix brakes
90 Klingler's "Sturm und Drang"
91 Lie
92 Using a squab
94 Grate
97 W. W. II field marshal
98 Net
100 More reasonable
104 Whirl
106 Squash or melon
109 Cart or ball ending
111 Kind of luck
112 Reel's companion

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- ACROSS
1 Kindergarten material
6 Melville protagonist
10 Troy suffered one
13 Succeeded: Colloq.
16 Betail producer
17 Ruined oneself
21 Election results
23 Western athlete
24 Dozed
25 Shingle man
27 Venetian
28 Certain reading matter
30 Inventor Howe
32 Perch
33 Rose's love
34 Divinity with a load on
36 Curtain fabric
38 Caboodle's pal
39 Wave lift
40 Dugong
42 African republic
44 Griffith
45 Gaunt's creator
46 A Waugh
47 Very large Philippine trees
48 Proverbially cheap item
49 Toy
54 Prisoners
58 Conqueror in a Latin adage
59 Bard's before
60 Veloz's dancing partner
62 Anger
63 Sayers' "The — Tailors"
64 Experimented
66 Actor John and family

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. A grid with numbers and letters corresponding to the crossword puzzle.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse. Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 4

Table of stock market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Zurich, Frankfurt, London, and Tokyo. Columns include stock names and prices.

Table of stock market data for various countries including Paris, Tokyo, Toronto, and Sydney. Columns include stock names and prices.

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Table of stock market data for various countries including Paris, Tokyo, Toronto, and Sydney. Columns include stock names and prices.

WEATHER

Table of weather forecasts for various regions including Europe, Asia, North America, Africa, Latin America, and Oceania.

Market Closed

The stock market in Stockholm was closed Friday for a holiday.

Table of market data for various countries including Amsterdam, Zurich, Frankfurt, London, and Tokyo. Columns include stock names and prices.

DENNIS THE MENACE



I GOT A LOT OF ANSWERS, BUT NO ONE EVER ASKS THE RIGHT QUESTIONS.

A collection of cartoon strips including Andy Capp, Wizard of Id, Rex Morgan, Beetle Bailey, and Garfield. Each strip shows a different scene with dialogue bubbles.

Arabic text at the bottom of the page: سبحة من الأمل

SPORTS

Ditka's Rebounding, So Should His Bears

By Thomas George
NEW YORK — Will Mike Ditka have a telephone hookup from Lake Forest Hospital to Soldier Field on Sunday when the Chicago Bears play the Tampa Bay Buccaneers?

NFL PREVIEW

The Bears' coach, suffered a mild heart attack Wednesday morning and by the afternoon was saying, "I'm fine, we'll have this thing fixed in 48 hours. The doctors said no, he should remain hospitalized one week. Late Thursday, his condition was upgraded to fair."
But earlier in the day, Vince Tobin, the defensive coordinator, was named acting head coach by Mike McCaskey, the team president.

After a 7-1 start, including a rousing Monday-night victory over the San Francisco 49ers, the Bears surprisingly wilted, 30-7, against the New England Patriots last Sunday. Ditka was livid, raving on the sidelines in a manner reminiscent of his weekly TV-weekend showings early in his coaching career.

Harrah's Reno Race & Sports Book in Nevada has made the Bears 9 1/2-point favorites Sunday.

National Conference
New Orleans (7-2) at Washington (5-4): Expect precision play and hard knocks from two clubs, coming off losses, primed for good showings.

Dallas (2-7) at New York Giants (6-3): Tom Landry said the effort is there and so is the will, but the victories have simply not come. At times, the Cowboys have looked no worse than the Giants, yet Dallas is last in the NFC East, Giants by 6 1/2.

Green Bay (2-7) at Atlanta (2-7): Two teams headed nowhere but playing better lately. An error-filled game should not be a surprise: the Falcons have made 24 turnovers, the Packers 29.

Los Angeles Rams (7-2) at Philadelphia (4-5): The Rams are rolling, having beaten New Orleans last Sunday to tie for first in the NFC West. Rams by 1.

Philadelphia (4-5) at Phoenix (8-0): Bill Walsh, the 49ers' coach, who keeps the pot boiling, Joe Montana said his ribs felt good enough for him to play. Walsh said, "Expect Young to be the quarterback. Expect football to fly. Phoenix has 16 passing touchdowns, San Francisco 13, 49ers by 3.

American Conference
Miami (5-4) at New England (4-5): A loss by either team dims its already slim chance of catching Buffalo. Both teams have given up more points than they have scored. Miami leads the AFC in pass of-

The Lions Afield Can Only Cheep

The Associated Press

BLUFFTON, Ohio — The Bluffton Beavers' football team averages 42 points a game, is 7-0 and is ranked eighth in the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics Division II poll.

Yet opponents call them chickens. There isn't much money in small-college football. So in the preseason, when Bluffton's coach, Carlin Carpenter, couldn't afford \$50 travel bags for his players, he went down to the local grain elevator, bought burlap bags for \$1 each and put a drawing through them.

Unfortunately, it now appears that the Beavers play for the Checkerboard Square Chicken Feed company instead of Bluffton College.

season will improve. Raiders by 3.
Cleveland (6-3) at Houston (6-3): Quarterback Bernie Kosar says the Browns still can catch Cincinnati. "If we win the rest, I think we can win the division," Coach Jerry Glanville believes his Oilers can continue as they did in routing Washington: "I like our chances." Browns by 1.

Abdul-Jabbar: The NBA's Long Goodbye

By Gordon Edes

Los Angeles Times Service

INGLEWOOD, California — "Whatever happens to the Lakers this season, whether we win or lose," said their coach, Pat Riley, "people will always remember it as Kareem's last year."

Ted Williams was 42 when he hit a home run in his last at-bat. John F. Kennedy was 42 when he won his first presidential primary. Barring injury, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar will be 42 when he launches his final skyhook, 20 seasons after entering the National Basketball Association as Lew Alcindor.

He will be the NBA's oldest-ever player. And he has played in 533 more games than any other active player, the equivalent of 6 1/2 seasons.

In 25 arenas this season, starting Friday night in Dallas, from expansion cities such as Miami and Charlotte to sentimental sites such as Boston Garden and Madison Square Garden, fans will gather to bid him farewell.

"I'll use that as a lightning rod for the nights we're struggling," Riley said. "I've told the other players, 'If you guys are sincere about playing for him, then you'd at least better win those games.' I said, 'Cap, we should go 25-0 in those games. I know you're going to play your best.'"

Abdul-Jabbar will be paid \$3 million this season. He could have gone out a winner last spring, when the Lakers won a second consecutive title. To do so now, they will have to become the first team in 23 years to win three straight.

"Obviously, people don't expect us to win," Michael Cooper said. "Some people aren't even picking us to win our division. They're picking Seattle and Portland. That's O.K. We feel good about our chances."

Abdul-Jabbar averaged 14.6 points last season, 10 below his career average. He scored only two one-night in Seattle, after his record streak of 787 consecutive games of double-figure scoring had ended in Milwaukee. He averaged only 28.8 minutes and a career-low six rebounds a game. He was humbled by Mark Eaton in the Utah series, shot just 41 percent in the NBA finals.

"We're not expecting a lot from him," Magic Johnson said. "In the back of your mind, you know it's going to be tough for him. But we didn't ask a lot from him last year, and we won it."

"Kareem is smart enough to know what he can do, and we're smart enough to know how long he can last. Nothing is hidden. Everybody knows. It's right out there. Look at the stats. It's all there in black and white."



He has played the equivalent of 6 1/2 seasons more than any other active player.

Riley said he asked Abdul-Jabbar if he wanted to alter things at all, rest more often, sit out a game or two. Abdul-Jabbar said thanks, but no thanks.

"He knows we're all concerned about him," Riley said. "We all want to maintain him. But look at him: he's going to be 42 and he's in great shape."

"I think Kareem can get 12 to 14 points for us, get six rebounds, shoot 55 percent. He'll help us as much as he's been helping us."

Despite a late-season run of injuries, the Lakers became the first team to win 60 or more games in four consecutive seasons. Had it not been for Johnson's strained groin, Cooper's sprained ankle and James Worthy's bad knees, they might have won 70 last season. They went 38-4, remember, during one mid-winter stretch.

The Lakers have not won fewer than 54 games a season since Johnson, in his 10th season, joined forces with Abdul-Jabbar. There are reasons to believe they can win 60 again this season: Magic is in the best shape of his life, the Lakers have a much stronger bench, which is heresy to the Kurt Rambis followers but gospel to those who have seen Orlando Woolridge at his peak.

"Somebody like an O [Woolridge] or Tony [Campbell] can come off the bench and just put it in the basket," Johnson said. "Last year, we had no scoring off the bench. Nobody scored."

Woolridge is still learning the Laker system. He's probably a month away, Johnson said, from being acclimated. David Rivers, the No. 1 draft choice, still has to win

over some skeptical teammates. But with Campbell and Woolridge available, Worthy — last season's playoff most valuable player — should be able to give his knees some rest.

With his groin fully healed, Johnson may score some more himself, offering a challenge to backcourt mate Byron Scott, who is coming off his best season with career highs in points, rebounds, assists, steals and blocked shots.

Who will pick up the slack for Abdul-Jabbar?

A.C. Green, despite a late-season fade, averaged 8.7 rebounds, most by a Laker since Johnson's 9.6 in the '81-'82 season. Mychal Thompson, who will be 34 in January, has been asked to deliver as many rebounds as he does one-liners.

"I think Mychal knows he has to come back stronger than he was last year," Johnson said. "Will Abdul-Jabbar go out a winner? It took the Lakers an exhausting 106 games to win the title last season. They were taken to a seventh game in the playoffs an unprecedented three times. Other teams — Detroit, Dallas, Utah, Portland — are ready to pounce at the first sign of weakness."

"I'm going for it," Johnson said. "The hunger is still in me. This is what I play for. Championship rings."

Some Games Tests Showed Marijuana

The Associated Press

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — A small number of athletes tested positive for marijuana use at this summer's Olympics but were not penalized, the anti-doping chief of the Games said Friday at the annual meeting of the General Assembly of International Sports Federations.

Earlier, two Scandinavian physicians reported what they described as a revolutionary breakthrough in detecting blood doping in athletes.

Drs. Ingegerd Lereim of Norway and Tapio Videman of Finland said Thursday the tests were 100 percent accurate in detecting use of another person's blood and 50 percent accurate in finding athletes who took transfusions of their own blood.

"We believe this is revolutionary," said Lereim, the physician for the Norwegian Ski Team who has spent six years working on blood-doping detection.

Blood doping, also known as blood packing, involves athletes injecting blood to increase the number of oxygen-carrying red cells and thus increase stamina. The blood can either come from another person with the same blood type or be taken from the athletes themselves, stored in a refrigerator and re-injected several weeks later.

Lereim and Videman said the new tests measured the amount of oxygen-carrying hemoglobin in the blood against the amount of erythropoietin, which forces bone marrow to produce red cells.

"If hemoglobin counts are high and erythropoietin counts are not, something is wrong," Lereim said.

He and Videman, an orthopedist who has spent 10 years on blood-doping research, urged delegates at the meeting to follow the lead of the International Ski Federation.

It agreed in June to require blood tests along with the mandatory urine tests used for detecting banned drugs and announced last month that the first blood-doping tests at an international sports event would be conducted at next February's

World Cross-Country Ski Championships in Lahti, Finland.

The International Olympic Committee has banned blood doping, but has said that no accurate method exists to test for it.

The physicians gave no statistics to support their accuracy claims and received a skeptical reception from other conference delegates, who raised questions about violating an athlete's religious code or personal freedom by taking blood.

Prince Alexandre de Merode, head of the IOC's medical commission, said that less than 10 of the 1,601 athletes who underwent urinalysis in Seoul showed signs of marijuana use. It was the first time the IOC had tested for the drug.

There was no indication marijuana was used at the Games. Urinalysis generally detects the drug over several weeks or even months.

Merode refused to disclose the identities, countries or sports of the athletes.

He said none of the athletes' names were turned over to national Olympic committees, international sports governing bodies or local authorities.

Possession and use of marijuana is illegal in much of the world, but it is not on the IOC's list of more than 100 banned substances.

Tennis: Peace And Threats

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Organizers of the major tennis tournaments said Friday they had devised a peace plan that, they hoped, would appease the angry players who have decided to run their own circuit.

"We remain optimistic, but this must be the final move," said the English Lawn Tennis Association's president, Ron Presley, after a meeting of tournament representatives.

He said the representatives were ready to fly to Florida to put their proposals to Hamilton Jordan, head of the Association of Tennis Professionals, which plans to set up its own men's circuit in 1990.

He did not elaborate on the proposals. But his remarks suggested that the tournament organizers would not join a breakaway circuit.

Colombian Referee Says Drug Gang Threatens to Kill Soccer Officials

The Associated Press

BOGOTA — A referee for Colombia's soccer league said Thursday he had been kidnapped and held for 12 hours by gunmen who feared a rival cocaine gang was bribing soccer officials.

The referee, Armando Perez, who said he was kidnapped in the Medellin region Wednesday, said his abductors had threatened to murder all corrupt officials.

The coaches of two teams alleged to have gang links, Eduardo Retal of Atletico Quindio and Julio Velez of Cucuta Deportivo, had claimed last week, after elimination from the league's championship playoffs, that referees were being bribed.

The Bogota newspaper El Tiempo has quoted the coach of one team as saying referees had been paid up to \$185,000 per game to make sure a team won. The coach, who was not

identified, claimed that individual bets of as much as \$2 million had been made on a game.

A Colombian minister of justice, Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, said in 1984 that six Colombian soccer teams were owned by drug traffickers. He was murdered four months later, with drug traffickers suspected.

Hungarians Will Play On
Competition in the Hungarian soccer league will continue, officials said Friday, despite the match rigging scandal, United Press International reported from Budapest.

SCOREBOARD

TRANSITION

BASEBALL
DETROIT — Agreed to terms with Frank Tomars, pitcher, on one-year contract.
NEW YORK — Traded Bert Blyleven and Kevin Truesdale to California for Mike Cook and Rob Wasserman, pitchers, and Steve Scalet, first baseman.

NFL Standings
WALEES CONFERENCE
Pittsburgh 8 5 0 14 46 40
New York Jets 5 6 2 12 43 51
Philadelphia 4 7 0 12 32 32
Washington 3 7 2 8 23 42

AMERICAN CONFERENCE
Miami 5 4 0 11 31 28
New England 4 5 1 9 28 31
Dallas 2 7 1 9 28 31
San Francisco 1 9 0 11 28 31

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association
CLEVELAND — Put Gary Vass, forward, on injured list.
DALLAS — Wounded Jim Farmer, guard. Put Detlef Schrempf, forward, on injured list.

HOCKEY
Los Angeles — Traded Pat Guiry, right wing, to Vancouver.
N.Y. RANGERS — Called up Jayson More, defenseman, from Denver, International Hockey League.

COLLEGE
CALIFORNIA (Fresno) — Named Dave Pillewicz assistant basketball coach.
EAST-WEST SHRINE GAME — Named Jimmy Johnson, Miami, and Dave Curry, Cincinnati, assistant coaches for East and West.

The Best Way to Improve the NHL Is to Get Rid of the Hockey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A view that has been stated here before bears repeating, if only to introduce a radical solution to a continuing problem: the situation in hockey, which, of course, a lot of people have dealt wrong. The problem with hockey is not that there is too much violence, the problem is there is too much hockey and not enough violence.

Most people who go to National Hockey League games want mayhem. One reason, beyond the natural bloodthirst of your average hockey fan, is that they can see mayhem clearly.

The three-inch (76-millimeter) puck gets lost from even the most piercing pair of peepers because of its smallness and the speed with which the thing travels in and among the bodies, boards, skates, sticks, gloves and gore. The only time anyone knows when a goal is scored is when the red bulb behind the net lights up.

And you can still turn and order a beer from a vendor, then resume watching two guys swinging at each other because the offense never intercede until one combatant falls to the ice. Many times, when there is a full-

VANTAGE POINT/Ira Berkow

scale melee in progress, with the benches emptied and sticks and fists flying in every corner of the rink, you can down one container of beer, order another and still catch the players deeply engrossed in the Hockeymania.

Now, a number of bleeding hearts have railed about the senselessness of National Hockey League officials to crack down, so to speak, on the violence. Just two days ago, David Shaw of the New York Rangers received only a 12-game suspension for his recent stick attack against Mario Lemieux, star of the Pittsburgh Penguins. This followed the 10-game suspension given Rick Tocchet of the Philadelphia Flyers for eye-gouging, a 10-day suspension to Dave Manson of the Chicago Blackhawks for starting a fight after the Edmonton Oilers for slashing. Expected soon is a decision regarding Ranger defenseman James Patrick for a cross-check that broke the jaw of Ron Suter of the Flyers.

If the league comes down too hard, however, this could have disastrous results for the sport. For one thing, the players would no longer look like hockey players. In the future, when one of them smiled, he might even display a tooth or two that had been retained in his head. Some might even show a smooth cheek; that also would lessen the sport's nostalgia, and its record-keeping. For who could ever again even challenge the 978 stitches (his count) won by Eddie Shore, the Babe Ruth of hockey, during his 14-year NHL career?

For the general enthusiast, brutality clearly provides escapist entertainment. And harsh league penalties might defuse or even eliminate hockey's charmingly savage aspect.

In 1976, a Canadian judge named Aaron Brown ruled that Dan Maloney had to stand trial for criminal assault because, during a game against Toronto, he allegedly had repeatedly slammed Brian Glennie's head against the ice, causing a severe concussion.

"It is both good law and good sense," said the judge, "that the force and effect of the criminal law should apply equally and evenly inside and outside the sporting arena."

Hockey thanks its lucky stars that the judge's position has been little heeded.

SIDELINES

Torborg Hired to Manage White Sox
CHICAGO (AP) — Jeff Torborg, 46, a former major league catcher who once managed the Cleveland Indians, was given a two-year contract Thursday to manage the Chicago White Sox. Terms were not disclosed.

U.S., Japan All-Star Teams Set to Play
TOKYO (AP) — Twenty-six top U.S. professional baseball players, managed by Sparky Anderson of the Detroit Tigers, arrived Thursday for a seven-game series with a Japanese all-star team.

For the Record
The International Rugby Football Board announced Friday in London that a decision on whether to authorize an international tour to South Africa next year had been put off until next April. A board spokesman said that South Africa and the Soviet Union would not be among the 16 nations taking part in the next World Cup, in 1991.

Model Snees Gastein
The dramas of Mark Gastein, the former all-pro defensive end of the New York Jets, continued Thursday when he was sued for \$480,000 by a Phoenix model. The Associated Press reported.

Quotable
Alan Greenberg of the Hartford Courant on the Boston Celtics playing in Spain: "Watching Larry Bird play basketball wearing a tan is like watching 'Casablanca' colorized. No matter how often you see it, it will never look right."

Europeans' Turf Foray Continues in Cup Races

The Associated Press

LOUISVILLE — Another European invasion is set for the Breeders' Cup turf races Saturday at Churchill Downs, much as in the four previous years.

In the inaugural Breeders' Cup in 1984, Irish filly Royal Heroine won the Mile Classic in a course-record 1:32 3/5, scoring a 1 1/2-length victory over Star Choice. Lashkari, a colt from Britain, captured the Turf Classic over 1 1/2 miles in 2:25 1/5, coming in as a 50-1 longshot for owner Aga Khan.

In 1985, at Aqueduct, the filly Peopleson from Britain won the Turf Classic, a U.S. colt, took the Mile, but it took a course-record 1:35 to overcome European stars Ronalson, Never Sold Bold and Shaded.

A year later, at Santa Anita, Ireland's Last Tycoon, a 35-1 shot ridden by France's Yves Saint-Martin, upset a field of 14 in 1:35 1/5 in the Mile while Manila outdueled Ireland's Theatrical in a stretch duel in 2:25 2/5 in the Turf. Last year's Breeders' Cup at Hollywood Park saw a European sweep, with the French filly Miesque taking the Mile in 1:32 4/5 and Theatrical the Turf in 2:24 2/5.

Miesque is back to defend her Mile title, and will be joined by Britain's Warning and France's Blushing John and Ravinella.

The Turf features Britain's Warning and Infamy, and Trip-tych, an international competitor in France, Britain and Japan.

The entry of Miesque-Blushing John, trained by Francois Boutin, is the early-line favorite at 2-1 in the Mile. Sunshine Forever, the U.S. standout trained by John Veitch, is the 5-2 favorite in the Turf.

Tyson: Looking For Ms. Special

United Press International

MEXICO CITY — It sounded like the bell for round 2 in the romantic battles of world heavyweight champion Mike Tyson when he broke his silence Thursday about his personal life and said he is looking for a woman who would "fulfill him in every way."

"I'm in love with love," Tyson, 21, said before going to Las Vegas for Monday night's Sugar Ray Leonard-Donny Lalonde title bout. "I like beautiful women, but now I am looking for someone special who can fulfill me in every way."

"My divorce is a closed chapter," he said of his wife, Robin Givens. "There were many influences. We're both young and there were a lot of people around who helped to spoil the relationship, and she is not exactly a sweet girl."

"I hope to find someone special because emotions also have an impact of what goes on in the ring. I'm just an ordinary, normal guy."

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Alan Greenberg of the Hartford Courant on the Boston Celtics playing in Spain: "Watching Larry Bird play basketball wearing a tan is like watching 'Casablanca' colorized. No matter how often you see it, it will never look right."

POSTCARD

Glamour and Grime

By Jane Gross
New York Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO — At a new Nordstrom department store here, customers can order tea from their dressing rooms or relax after shopping with an herbal body treatment.

effects on the neighborhood — driving up rents, forcing out existing merchants and making life increasingly difficult for the homeless who congregate there, near most of the city's shelters and single-room occupancy hotels.

Bette Davis: 'Never Say Die'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Bette Davis is 80, a frail little woman with hollow cheeks. She stands on her spindly legs as erect as a grenadier at attention, her eyes alert.



Davis at press conference promoting French edition of her book.

"I faced that challenge. One doesn't have to be a bitch to play a bitch, but being type-cast as a villainess may injure one's reputation. I remember the brilliant little girl who was the destructive menace in 'The Children's Hour.' When the curtain call came there was no applause for her. The audience hated her, believing the viciousness of the part she played so well and forcefully sprang from her own character. She had no future in the theater. In drama, however, bad women have the best of it as far as acting goes. One mustn't draw any finer all black or one falls into caricature."

PEOPLE
Queen at York Service

Cathedral bells rang as Queen Elizabeth II arrived in York, England, to celebrate the restoration of York Minster, damaged by fire four years ago. The queen participated in Friday's service to bless a new roof over the south transept and the reconstructed 16th century rose window, which was nearly lost in the fire. Before an audience of 1,500 in one of the largest Gothic cathedrals in Europe, the queen unveiled a plaque to remember those who helped in the £3 million (\$3.5 million) restoration.

PERSONAL MESSAGES
MOVING
LEGAL NOTICES
ANNOUNCEMENTS
LEVI & LEE JEANS
REAL ESTATE FOR SALE
CANADA
FRENCH PROVINCES
GREECE
MONACO
AGEDI
PARIS & SUBURBS
LA CRUE ST CLOUD
ST-NON LA BIERGHE
WAGRAM PARIS 17th
USA RESIDENTIAL
WASHINGTON D.C.
PALAZZO AL VERBAIO
HOLLAND
BENHUIS INTERNATIONAL
ITALY
BASEBALL COACH
GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

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REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE
EMPLOYMENT
DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE
EMPLOYMENT
DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE
EMPLOYMENT
DOMESTIC POSITIONS AVAILABLE
AUTOMOBILES
AUTO SHIPPING
AUTO SERVICES
AUTOS TAX FREE
TRANSCO
HOTELS
FOR SALE & WANTED
ARTS
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LEGAL SERVICES
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THE EUROMARKETS
will be featured in a special financial report, prepared by the editors of the International Herald Tribune. It will appear on Monday November 21st.
Don't miss this important issue.
Herald Tribune
Page 13 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS